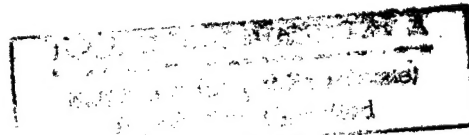


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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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22 July 1985

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO ON UPCOMING U.S.-SOVIET TALKS IN GENEVA

HK020626 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 85 p 7

["New Analysis" by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "The Difficult U.S.-Soviet Geneva Talks"]

[Text] The second round of the package disarmament talks on nuclear weapons and space weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union will begin on 30 May in Geneva.

During this first round of the talks in March and April this year, the two sides divided their delegations into three groups which separately dealt with three types of weapons (strategic weapons, intermediate-range nuclear weapons, and space weapons). No progress was made in those talks as each stuck to its own position. Two weeks ago, the foreign ministers of the two countries had another meeting in Vienna, and they achieved no concrete results on the disarmament issue either. Over the past months, U.S.-Soviet relations have been tense and relaxed alternately. Although they have increased diplomatic contacts, they have still frequently and openly recriminated against each other on the most important issue of disarmament, showing that their positions remain sharply opposed to each other.

The two sides' differences in the package disarmament talks involve many specific issues, but the disputes are now focused on the issue of space weapons, especially on the U.S. "star wars program" (that is, the strategic defense initiative). The Soviet Union has strongly opposed this U.S. program in recent years. Recently, the Soviet authorities have repeatedly threatened that if the United States refuses to abandon this program, the Soviet Union will have no alternative but to adopt corresponding "countermeasures." At the negotiating table, the Soviet Union insists that only by first solving the issue of space weapons can the issues of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons be handled and that the three parts should be tied to each other. It seems that the stance of the Soviet Union is to force the United States to concede in the matter of its strategic defense initiative. The Soviet Union even expresses its willingness to reduce some of its offensive nuclear weapons in exchange for the United States abandoning its "star wars" plan. Otherwise, Moscow is not ready to enter into any agreement on the other nuclear weapons issues.

On the other hand, the United States has been trying by all possible means to defend and justify its "star wars" plan, saying that it is just a research program whose purpose is to seek an effective way to defend itself against nuclear attacks. Thus, it should not be an issue to be discussed for the time being. The pressing matter of the moment is to reduce the nuclear weapons of both sides. Obviously, the United States refuses to abandon its "star wars" research program, and what it hopes for is to reach certain agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons so as to offset the Soviet Union's advantage in this field.

The two nuclear superpowers not only involve themselves in a face-to-face struggle, but they have also staged propaganda and diplomatic drives to attain their respective purposes. They have tried hard to influence public opinion in other countries, especially in Europe, so as to strengthen their positions in the talks. The Soviet leader took the initiative in proposing on 7 April that both the United States and the Soviet Union suspend all development projects (including relevant scientific research) and stop testing and deploying offensive space weapons throughout the whole period of talks and, at the same time, freeze the strategic nuclear arsenals and stop deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles. On 26 April, the Soviet Union again proposed that if the arms race in outer space were discontinued, the offensive strategic nuclear weapons of both sides could be reduced by 25 percent or even more. The U.S. authorities held that there was nothing substantively new in these Soviet disarmament proposals as compared with its previous ones with the exception of the terms concerning space weapons.

Since the "star wars" plan was first put forth by the Reagan administration 2 years ago, it has given rise to controversies and misgivings to varying degrees in the United States and in the Western European countries. The above-mentioned measures of the Soviet Union has undoubtedly "driven a wedge" into the Western alliance and have intensified the contradiction between the United States and its allies in Western Europe. To cope with this situation, the United States on the one hand fights a tit-for-tat battle of words with the Soviet Union, and on the other hand sends its senior officials, including President Reagan and his wife, to visit the Western European countries in order to win their support and to coordinate their positions. At the same time, the United States has also invited the Western European countries to join the research work concerning the "star wars" plan so that they may share the technological achievements. In addition, the United States has held frequent consultations with its European allies in order to continue the deployment of the U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and to ensure the consensus of opinion on this matter. This will strengthen the United States' hand in the talks.

At present, the United States and the Soviet Union are well-matched in their nuclear strength, but the United States enjoys a certain advantage in its space technology and economic strength. Previously, while expanding their nuclear armaments, both countries were making efforts to develop their military-purpose space technology in an attempt to win superiority in outer space. Since the beginning of the 1980's, the United States has gradually taken the lead and has quickened the development of its space technology. After a period

of study and consideration, the United States finally decided on its strategic defence initiative. According to this plan, the United States will develop a multitiered antimissile defense system to intercept the enemy's attacking nuclear missiles and to protect its own facilities from being destroyed. The adoption of this plan also represents a major change in the strategic guideline of the Reagan administration. The new strategy will gradually be shifted onto the basis of the strategic defensive system which "will ensure the ability to survive," as compared with the present strategy of relying on the nuclear deterrent policy which "ensures mutual destruction." Therefore, the United States will not easily back down from this strategic plan. The Soviet Union certainly realizes the significance of the "star wars" plan and will not allow the United States to have its way easily on this point. Obviously, the intense dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union in the package disarmament talks with its focus on the issue of space weapons demonstrates that the two superpowers are now engaged in a new trial of strength.

Public opinion in the world holds that the holding of the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks is welcome and it is hoped that the talks will conclude some agreement on substantially reducing nuclear weapons and stopping the contention in the outer space. However, this is never easy. Whether the U.S.-Soviet talks will make progress will be a test of their sincerity for disarmament.

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GENERAL

GUOJI WENTI YANJIU ON U.S.-SOVIET SPACE ARMS RACE

HK311309 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 13 Apr 85 pp 11-16

[Article by Tan Han [6223 3352]: "U.S.-Soviet Space Arms Race"]

[Text] [Abstract] Space arms have been the center of debate in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks. In space arms research and development, the United States and the Soviet Union each have their own strong points. The United States and the Soviet Union are at present stepping up research on their respective space systems. It is unusually difficult to make them reach an agreement to stop the arms race. But the possibility of reaching a kind of temporary compromise after bargaining is not ruled out. Even so, the negotiations will also be a long-drawn-out affair. [end of abstract]

Overall U.S.-Soviet talks on space weapons, strategic weapons and intermediate-range nuclear weapons began in Geneva on 12 March. The current talks cover three items but the center of debate by both sides is the problem of space arms. The Soviet Union has announced that given failure to reach an agreement on the problem of banning space arms, the whole talks will lose their meaning. But the United States has stressed that the three items can be separated with an agreement reached on a single one first--in an effort to shun the space arms problem.

What are space arms? Though there has been no clearcut definition, it is generally held that they cover antiballistic missile weapons, killer satellite weapons, space stations for military purposes, and so forth. At present, people's concern over space arms focuses on antiballistic missile weapons, that is, the weapons systems to be researched and manufactured, as called for in the "strategic Defense Initiative" ("Star Wars") program put forth by President Reagan.

I

Space arms research and development has not begun only since today. Since the appearance of ballistic missiles, the United States and the Soviet Union had been busy researching and deploying were inadequate to provide effective defense against a large-scale nuclear attack. In the 1960's, the United States carried out a great debate on the effectiveness of an antiballistic missile

system established. The conclusion of the U.S. power holders was negative. On 14 March 1969, then President Nixon said: "Instinct urges me to provide perfect defense when the U.S. people meet with a large-scale nuclear attack, but at present we are still unable to do so. The most important defense system we have studied is also unable to keep the United States from.... The disastrous consequences of an overall nuclear attack." ("Disarmament Documents," published by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1969, p 103) Because an antiballistic missile system established under then technical conditions cost a tremendous amount of money and brought scant results, the United States switched over to a search for an "antiballistic missile limitation treaty" building peace on offensive strategic nuclear weapons based on "assured mutual destruction."

Promoted by their respective needs and plans, the United States and the Soviet Union, while signing the first tentative agreement on "limiting strategic nuclear arms" on 26 May 1972, also signed a so-called permanent "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty." The treaty clearly said that "each side is obligated not to develop, test or deploy an antiballistic missile system or its land-based, seaborne, airborne, space-based or mobile parts." But the treaty did not clearly stipulate the prohibition of research work in this respect and provided a special meaning for the word "development." (On how to interpret the word "development," U.S. Ambassador Smith, in a testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee, gave an explanation on 18 June 1972. See the book "Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative: Political, Technical and Arms Control Assessments" published by Stanford University, p 10) This left a loophole for later antiballistic missile system research and development by both sides. After the signing of the "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty," the United States and the Soviet Union both did not give up relevant research and development work. But they did not achieve marked progress in this respect in a fairly long period of time. After the Soviet test of satellite-killer weapons, the United States also stepped up space weapons research and development. The debate on whether the United States should establish an antiballistic missile system came alive again at the end of the 1970's and in the early 1980's.

The main causes of the resumption of debate on the establishment of an antiballistic missile system are: 1) Military and technical advances in the past 10 years or so. For example, the development of the technique of detecting, spotting and tracking ballistic missiles, lasers, particle beams, kinetic energy, and other weapons techniques, the handling of large amounts of data by large-scale computers, the improvement of information-processing capacity, and so forth have provided new prospects for the study and development of effective antiballistic missile systems. 2) A change in the U.S.-Soviet balance of power unfavorable to the United States. In 1969, the United States had 1,054 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and the Soviet Union had 1,220. By 1980, the United States had basically maintained the original number of 1,052, but that of the Soviet Union had risen to 1,398. ("The Military Balance" published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, 1968-69 edition and 1979-80 edition) The Soviet Union was 33 percent ahead of the United States. The Soviet Union had surpassed the United States in payload of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and yield and

had also considerably raised the accuracy of its warheads. In 1969, the United States had 656 submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the Soviet Union had 129. By 1980, the United States had about 656 while the number attributed to the Soviet Union had risen to 1,028. ("The Military Balance" published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London 1968-1969 edition and 1979-1980 edition) Regarding the number of heavy bombers, cruise missiles, and nuclear warheads, the United States is still ahead. An overall comparison of strategic nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union shows the existence of a balance on the whole, but the United States has lost the superiority that it once enjoyed. Some U.S. military analysts hold the view: "Should the Soviet Union launch a preemptive first strike in the 1980's, more than 90 percent of the U.S. land-based ballistic missiles would be eliminated" ("The Aims of U.S. Arms Control and the Significance of Ballistic Missile Defense," p 24) This has become one of the "cogent" arguments of those people in the United States for the energetic development of an antiballistic missile system. 3) Reagan's energetic effort to regain U.S. strategic superiority. Antiballistic missile system research and development also seem inevitable. After the signing of the first U.S.-Soviet tentative agreement on "strategic nuclear arms limitation" and the "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty," the pace of U.S. arms expansion slowed down. For example, during the period of the Carter Administration, the production of the B-1 long-distance bomber was cancelled. The discontinuation of the production of neutron bombs was decided upon. Research and manufacturing work on MX missiles, Trident II missiles, and dive-class [qian-ru-shi 3383 0354 1709] bombers was slowed down. But during this period, the Soviet nuclear arsenal continuously expanded. The Soviet Union also made great strides in multiple-warhead technology and warhead accuracy. This exceeded U.S. estimates. On the international scene, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979, its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and so forth led to the dissipation of the relations of "detente" established by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970's. It was against this background that Reagan was elected U.S. President. After his assumption of office, Reagan energetically strengthened and developed U.S. military forces. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" program put forth by him was part of such an effort on his part. In the U.S. debate on establishment of an antiballistic missile system in the 1960's, the U.S. power holders came to a negative conclusion. But this time the U.S. power holders assumed a positive attitude. In a speech on 23 March 1983, Reagan said: "We have started a plan to cope with the frightening Soviet missile threat by defensive means." This plan called for the interception and destruction of Soviet strategic missiles before they reach the United States and the territories of its allies. Reagan was trying to seek the establishment of a "foolproof" "shield" against ballistic missiles, thus placing itself in an unassailable strategic position that allows it to be on the offensive or the defensive.

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The United States and the Soviet Union each have their own strong points in researching and developing space weapons. Apart from the testing of killer-satellite weapons, both sides are in the stage of research and development where antiballistic missile weapons systems are concerned.

According to revelations by the U.S. Defense Department, U.S. experts' "idea" of a "strategic defense" program mainly calls for the establishment of a multilayered defense network. The multilayered defense idea is derived from the different stages of the flight of a ballistic missile. These stages of flight cover the takeoff boosting stage and the later boosting stage (the ballistic missile has by that time emitted multiple warheads, fake warheads, and other penetration aids), the stage of intermediate [zhongjian 0022 7035] flight and the stage of reentering the atmosphere. A multilayered defense network is divided accordingly into four layers (some also projected as three layers) in detecting, tracing, and destroying intruding ballistic missiles or warheads in different stages of flight. Each layer of a projected defense network can destroy 90 percent of the intruding ballistic missiles. In the case of three layers, the defense results can reach 99.9 percent. The "idea" is that in multilayered defense, the most important thing is to destroy the intruding missiles in their takeoff boosting stage and their later boosting stage. This will greatly reduce the number of multiple warheads and penetration aids discharged by the missiles and lighten the burden on other defense layers. Therefore, the study and manufacture of highly capable directed energy weapons, kinetic energy weapons, and so forth are called for. Among the directed energies for choice at present are lasers (including the free electronic laser, the chemical laser, and the x-ray laser), particles beams, and so forth. It is held that multilayered defense can have two advantages. To achieve the same defense results, multilayered defense is more economical than singlelayered defense. Moreover, multilayered defense makes enemy destruction of the defense system more difficult. Enemy technology capable of destroying one layer of defense cannot possibly destroy other layers of defense at the same time. But the authors of the idea of "star wars" multilayered defense cannot help admitting that only after perhaps 10 to 20 years of research can it be determined whether or not certain important technologies required in the projected defense system can be actually applied to war. Whether the U.S. "star wars" program can be realized technically has so far been a most controversial problem. U.S. executor of the "star wars" program (Abrahamson) [ya bai la han song 0068 0130 2139 4988 2646] said: The United States is a country capable of working miracles and there is no plan that cannot be realized. Those opponents of this idea hold that in the face of the tremendous destructive power of nuclear weapons, all strategic nuclear weapons defenses can only be a waste of effort. So-called "strategic defense" is no more than a figment of the imagination. At present, U.S. officials' [words indistinct] so-called strategic defense has more significance politically than militarily.

If the kind of strategic defense called for by President Reagan can, from a long-term point of view, be realized then the United States can be placed in a strategically superior position of being on the offensive or the defensive. Judging from things in the near future, the development of the "star wars" program is a tremendous challenge to the Soviet Union politically and economically. At present, the U.S. administration is carrying out side publicity. It was exactly the "star wars" program drawn up by the United States that had forced the Soviet return to the negotiating table. If the United States and the Soviet Union should fail to reach a compromise on the prohibition of a space arms race, then the Soviet Union would inevitably be left with the heavy economic burden of accelerating the development of space weapons. The

"strategic defense" program put forth by Reagan can win the support of some people at home and help enhance the Reagan administration's prestige. Furthermore, the introduction of the "star wars" program also carried actual significance in stimulating the development of the U.S. military industry and maintaining the interests of the arms syndicates.

The Soviet Union has also made achievements in space arms research and development. The Soviet Union has all along maintained the antiballistic missile system established around Moscow as permitted under the "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty." It was reported that the Soviet Union has converted its "galosh-class" system into the more advanced SH-04 and SH-08 systems. Since the 1960's, the Soviet Union has conducted 20 satellite-killer weapons tests. The Western press reported that the Soviet Union has built a giant ground laser-testing station in Saryshagan north of Lake Balkhash in central Asia. It was said that it has acquired a capacity for killing certain satellites. The U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency estimated that the Soviet Union would test a prototype satellite-killer laser weapon at the end of the 1980's and put it into commission in the 1990's. The laser weapon for killing satellites, after being improved upon, can destroy ballistic missiles and their discharged warheads. Recently, the United States has made repeated accusations that the giant radar station built by the Soviet Union in Krasnojarsk in central Siberia is part of an antiballistic missile system. While urging the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on the prohibiting the militarization of space, former Soviet leader K. U. Chernenko also pointed out: "It should be given to understand that in the face of a space threat, the Soviet Union will be compelled to take measures to safeguard the reliability of its safety." (NEW YORK TIMES, 20 May 1984, p 8)

Given failure to reach a U.S.-Soviet agreement on banning space weapons, the possibility of large-scale deployment of antiballistic missile systems by one side or both sides is not ruled out. Deployment by one side or both sides will have a tremendous impact on international relations.

Given confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the unilateral deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems by either side will inevitably bring about a dramatic change in the balance of strategic nuclear forces between the two countries. The possibility of the one side with an antiballistic missile system launching a preemptive war will increase. At the same time, the other side will also take countermeasures. For example, it could speed up the development and deployment of its own antiballistic missile systems. The number of offensive strategic weapons can be substantially increased and their performance improved upon, in order to wear down the strength of the other side's antiballistic missile systems and destroy or weaken their role. Other countermeasures such as the study and manufacture of new weapons for destroying antiballistic missile systems can also be adopted. If one side considers that the risk of destroying an antiballistic missile system being deployed is less than that of letting the other side have a complete antiballistic missile system, it can also intervene militarily. Therefore, the possibilities of an outbreak of a nuclear war between the two superpowers will increase. The third day after President Reagan's "star wars" speech former Soviet leader Andropov declared that if the United States should

deploy such a system, this "will be interpreted by the Soviet Union as an attempt to disarm it." (WAIJIAO JIKAN [DIPLOMATIC QUARTERLY 1120 0074 1323 0436], Spring Edition, 1984, p 855) The attempt on the part of either of the two superpowers to establish a space defense "shield" for itself will mean the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of the other side.

If the United States and the Soviet Union deploy their own antiballistic missile systems at about the same time, this would also lead to a dangerous situation. The deployment of an antiballistic missile system will be a new progressive process. During the period in which both sides are deploying their respective antiballistic missile systems, when one side's defense system has proved capable of rendering ineffective quite a large number of the other side's offensive missiles, the balance of strategic forces between both sides will be placed in an unpredictable state of "undertainty." the causes of "uncertainty" in the balance of strategic forces will provide an opportunity for war gamblers, thus increasing the possibilities of an outbreak of a nuclear war given a crisis in the relations between the two countries.

The U.S. "star wars" program has aroused great doubt and unease in Western European countries. To pacify Western European allies, the U.S. Administration has once again made it known that the U.S. "strategic defense" program also covers West European allies. It has also recently invited certain West European countries to participate in "strategic defense" research work. But the problem has not vanished because of this. If the "strategic defense" program covers Western Europe, once the United States brings its "strategic defense" system into Western Europe, the relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union would inevitably be more strained. There would also be great domestic political pressure brought to bear. If there is a conflict between the East and the West, given the differences between the United States and Western Europe in their geographic locations, the defense results would also be greatly different. The flight of an intercontinental ballistic missile between the United States and the Soviet Union is generally a matter of half an hour. But it is a flight of not more than 10 minutes between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. If the United States, Western Europe, and the Soviet Union should all have deployed a "strategic defense" system, a conventional war, or a nuclear war involving the use of strategic nuclear weapons would be more likely. Under these two sets of circumstances, Western Europe would bear the brunt. The nuclear forces of Britain and France would also be rendered ineffective. It would still be Western European countries that come to grief. French President Mitterrand proposed the establishment of a "European space community" [words indistinct] "capabilities to launch beam projectiles." He considered that this will be "the best answer to future military realities." (WAIJIAO JIKAN, Spring Edition, 1984, p 830)

If the superpowers acquire offensive strategic nuclear forces and also a defensive strategic "shield," that would provide every convenience for their conducting a conventional war and also provide more means for their intervening in other countries' affairs. The world would still not be a safe place.

III

The U.S.-Soviet race in the area of strategic nuclear weapons began with bombs--first atomic bombs and then hydrogen bombs. Later, competition entered into the means of carriage--missiles. At present, both countries possess enough strategic nuclear forces for the "first" and the "second" strike. Former Soviet Chief of the General Staff Ogarkov pointed out that the nuclear weapons possessed by the Soviet Union and the United States "can in an extremely short period of time knock out all important targets on the enemy territory many times over," thus "rendering a further increase in supplies totally meaningless." (LOS ANGELES TIMES, U.S., 26 April 1984) The accuracy of U.S.-Soviet missiles has also almost reached their limits. The United States has reduced the error in missile accuracy to below 25 yards. In testing the cruise missile, the Soviet Union announced it could accurately hit the center of the target. There has not been much room for bilateral competition in offensive strategic nuclear weapons. With an improvement in the accuracy of missile warheads, how to protect the safety of strategic nuclear forces has become an urgent problem of increasing concern to the United States and the Soviet Union. At present, the trend in the arms race in offensive strategic nuclear weapons is toward "miniaturization" of ballistic missiles (such as midget missiles), "mobility" (such as SS-20 missiles) and "the hardening of launch silos" [fashe jing qianhua 4099 1410 0064 1730 0553]. The best means to safeguard the safety of nuclear weapons is to develop defense systems. The new trend in the arms race in this area shows a switchover from mainly offensive strategic nuclear weapons to mainly defensive strategic weapons. The directed energy and other new weapons systems likely to appear soon will bring the arms race to a new area--space. A new battlefield, the 4th battlefield or a battlefield other than land, sea, and air (not beyond the atmospheric layer) will come into being. Space has been regarded a "high frontier" in future wars. Those people who keenly advocate the development of space arms are energetically harping on the theme: He who conquers the "high frontier" will be the "victor" in any future war. Space is becoming the area that the United States and the Soviet Union must contest in a bid for military superiority. At present, the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks being held in Geneva are a continuation of this struggle at the negotiating table.

After discontinuing the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks in 1983, the Soviet Union failed to achieve its aim of souring the relations between the United States and Western Europe, thwarting the deployment of certain intermediate-range missiles and keeping Reagan from being reelected. The Soviet Union's inflexible attitude toward the talks aroused unease not only in Western Europe but also in Eastern European countries. After Reagan's reelection as president, the Soviet Union changed its policy and assumed a positive attitude toward negotiations. The change of attitude on the part of the Soviet Union was also due to the task that it faced in further developing and reforming its domestic economy. The arms race and especially the space arms contest that calls for big spending are a heavy burden on a Soviet economy which has been stumbling badly. To gain time in developing and reforming the economy which has been stumbling badly. To gain time in developing and reforming the economy calls for a slowdown in the pace of the arms race. A more direct factor prompting the Soviet Union to seek the reopening of negotiations is that the stepped-up

development of a space weapons system by the United States poses a serious threat to the Soviet strategic nuclear armed forces. In June 1984, the Soviet Union took the initiative to suggest negotiations with the United States over the problem of "preventing the militarization of space." This suggestion came exactly after the first successful U.S. test in the interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile. One of the Soviet Union's aims is to try to prevent or delay the development of the U.S. space weapons system. The Soviet Union has assumed a keener attitude to the current talks. It is trying to capitalize on its own superiority in strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate-range nuclear weapons and the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe in matters concerning the "star wars" and intermediate-range nuclear weapons to force a U.S. compromise on the space arms problem.

Some people in the United States hold that the Soviet willingness to start negotiations again shows the effectiveness of the U.S. policy of strength and is a result of the U.S. development of a space arms system. In the current arms race, the United States has a head start. So it has time and again declared in triumph that the United States would never give up the "star wars" research program. But in the meantime, it is compelled to agree to the discussion of the space arms problem at the negotiating table. Its aim is still to raise its asking price. The Reagan Administration is at present also experiencing many difficulties. On matters of "star wars" and intermediate missiles, the United States still needs to further reconcile its stand with that of its allies. Domestic voices calling for the easing of U.S.-Soviet relations and an end to the arms race is also continuously rising. The big budget deficit has also an effective restraint on U.S. military spending, including the "star war" program. In the Reagan administration, there is no consensus on the relevant talks. In addition, Reagan also promised in his campaign for a second term to improve U.S.-Soviet relations and pay attention to arms control talks. All these will have an influence on the talks, so that U.S.-Soviet relations will not sour and negotiations will continue.

The core of the current talks is the space arms problem. It is a major issue bearing on the contest for strategic superiority. It is difficult for both sides to make substantial concessions. At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union are stepping up the study and manufacture of their respective space arms system. It will be unusually difficult for them to reach an agreement to stop the race. But the possibility of reaching some kind of temporary compromise after tough bargaining is not ruled out.

Even on some kind of temporary compromise likely to be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union, the talks will also be long and drawn out. The U.S.-Soviet arrival at the first tentative agreement on "limiting strategic nuclear arms" took nearly four years. The second agreement, starting with the arrival at an "agreement in principle" between Ford and Brezhnev in Vladivostok in 1975, was reached only about five years later. The current overall talks are far more complicated than previous negotiations. But technically speaking, very quick progress is also unlikely. Moreover, both the United States and the Soviet Union lack sincerity, to different degrees, in reaching an agreement. In addition, the development of modern technologies also makes

the problem of inspection more difficult. This is also a tough problem that often stands in the way of reaching an agreement in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

If the United States and the Soviet Union do not give up their policy of seeking military superiority, whether a compromise is reached or not, the development of the arms race in the direction of space can hardly be avoided. Arms control history shows that no treaty or agreement can deter the development of new weapons systems. In 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a permanent "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty." But facts show that the United States and the Soviet Union have not given up antiballistic missile research and development. Given a likely technological development breakthrough in antiballistic missile research and manufacture, the problem of space weapons will surface again. The proposed U.S. "star wars" program is actually a negation of the "antiballistic missile system limitation treaty." Given U.S.-Soviet confrontation and their respective search for military superiority, technological progress will naturally stimulate the development of the arms race in new directions. The same is true of conventional weapons. Space arms are also not an exception. Even if some kind of U.S.-Soviet compromise is reached on the problem of space arms in the future, once technical conditions and opportunities become ripe, the study, manufacture, and deployment of space arms can still hardly be deterred.

The U.S.-Soviet Geneva arms control talks, the focus of world attention, are in progress. The people of various countries of the world still fervently hope that the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union can recognize the dangerous consequences brought about by the arms race, including the space arms contest, really give up the policy of seeking military superiority, assume a solemn attitude toward negotiations, and realistically try to reach an agreement on the large-scale reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate nuclear weapons and the prohibition of space arms, in order to insure that space can forever serve peace and mankind's progressive cause.

CSO: 4005/1065

GENERAL

BEIJING COMPARES EUREKA, STAR WARS PLANS

OW061431 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 30 May 85

["International Current Events" commentary: "A Discussion of France's Eureka Plan"]

[Text] We European countries have stepped up their diplomatic activities in Paris in the past few days. One of the topics under discussion is the coordination of Western Europe's stand toward the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and the continued exploration of ways to strengthen Western Europe's cooperation in the field of sophisticated technology, that is, France's Eureka plan.

The Eureka plan was proposed by French President Mitterrand in mid-April to France's EC partners, Spain and Portugal. Its aim is to strengthen the West European countries' cooperation in the field of sophisticated technology through the establishment of a European technological community. The basic content of the Eureka plan is a proposal that the Western European countries establish a European research coordinating organ to promote cooperation in research and development in six scientific fields: photoelectronics, new materials, giant electronic computers, high-speed microelectronics, high-power lasers and particle bundles, and artificial intelligence. The proposal also suggests that a managing committee composed of governments, enterprises, and research institutions be established for each field, that cooperation in research be open to all European countries, and that the scope of cooperation be determined by the number of participating countries. The Eureka plan is designed for both military and civilian application, and is aimed at integrating Europe's science and technology.

As everybody knows, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative or Star Wars program is a plan the United States is using to try to organize a defense in space against Soviet guided nuclear missile attacks by using advanced, non-nuclear technology to destroy these missiles in space. For this purpose the United States has drawn up a giant research program and has officially invited all West European countries to participate in the program.

On the other hand, France's Eureka plan proposes that the West European countries establish a European research coordinating organ. Although France has reiterated that Eureka has nothing to do with the Star Wars program, the

proposed field of cooperation is basically similar to that of the Star Wars program. Moreover, it coincides with Japan's program for developing science by the end of this century. No wonder that the Eureka plan has been described by the press in Western Europe as a counter to the U.S. proposal and an effort to make Western Europe adopt a common, or at least coordinated, attitude toward the United States.

The U.S. Star Wars program has, from the start, attracted worldwide attention and prompted worldwide discussions. Some countries had expressed great interest in the U.S. invitation to participate in the program and had been cool to the Eureka plan. However, the situation has been changed during the past month. France and some North European countries have openly indicated their intention not to participate in the U.S. research program. Some other countries have indicated only half-hearted support for the U.S. program. The FRG, which had enthusiastically expressed desire to participate in the U.S. research program, has become somewhat hesitant after seeing that other West European countries were not enthusiastic about the U.S. program. Finally, the West European countries have decided to adopt a common stand. However, up to now, no common stand has been adopted. The Western European Union (WEU) recently voted to postpone the debate on the Star Wars program until December this year. Indications are that discussion on this program will be shelved for the time being.

Meanwhile, France's Eureka plan has gained momentum. The FRG has openly indicated its interest, while Britain has changed from being indifferent to enthusiastic. While in Paris, the British foreign secretary said that Western Europe is confronted by the technological challenge of Japan and the United States and that Britain and France share a common concern. The Italian foreign minister said a few days ago that the EC would sooner or later ride the Eureka train, adding the earlier, the better. He suggested turning the French plan into a proposal of the EEC.

French Minister of External Relations Dumas, who visited Norway recently, said that Norway was very enthusiastic about France's proposal. The Austrian foreign minister recently indicated the intention not to participate in the U.S. program; he noted that his country was interested in plans to cooperate in research on sophisticated technology for civilian use. According to a report, France may extend its proposal to Sweden and Switzerland.

Compared with the Eureka Plan, the Star Wars program is designed purely for military applications, whereas the Eureka Plan is aimed at both military and civilian application. The Star Wars program will inevitably cause a new arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, thus increasing the threat to Europe's security and stability. At the same time, it will also dislodge the defense link between the United States and Western Europe, thus making ineffective the independent nuclear forces of Britain and France. Obviously, the problems this program will create will be too numerous and too big to handle.

On the other hand, the Eureka plan is capable of developing space military technology and, what is more, it can be used to develop science and technology

for civilian use as well. Not only can it avoid the abovementioned difficult problems, but it can be of great significance in prompting Western Europe to adopt a unified plan for developing science and technology and narrow the gap with the United States and Japan.

The EC countries have for some time made various efforts to achieve this objective. Obviously, France's plan accords with the desire of the various West European countries.

The prospect of participating in the U.S. Star Wars research program and sharing the United States' technological achievements is very attractive, but will the United States really allow West Europe to share them? For many years, despite Western Europe's efforts to compete with the United States in arms sales, the result has been a one-way traffic lane: The United States has been selling more weapons than Western Europe. Now, if they participated in the U.S. Star Wars program as minor partners, who could guarantee that they would finally not be dominated by the United States and another one-way traffic lane would be created through which Europe's talents, technology, and money would pour into the United States? The West European countries are also concerned that they would not be able to obtain technology from the United States and that would only become its contractors and processing plants.

The concerns of the West European countries are not without reason. Nothing is better than the Eureka plan because it is completely European and because it will help Europe to unite in mastering sophisticated technology. More importantly, participation in the U.S. Star Wars program would make Europe dependent on the United States for a long time to come. Strategically, it would be dominated by the United States, thus losing its independent position. Moreover, the success of France's Eureka plan will not only strengthen Europe's unity but also upgrade Europe's independent position. France's Eureka plan is no minor blow to the U.S. program.

Of course, the French plan is good in many ways, but it has a long way to go. In comparison, the U.S. program has received appropriations, and once there is manpower, research could begin immediately. For this reason, some West European countries have not completely rejected the U.S. program while supporting the French plan. They hope that the United States will allow them to participate in the research program and share its results as equals.

France is still actively promoting its plan. Last week, French and FRG experts held talks in Bonn to study the research projects under the Eureka plan. The talks resulted in the addition of four projects in which the FRG was interested. LE FIGARO commented that the Eureka plan had begun to gradually take some shape.

There is no need for the United States to talk much about the Eureka plan. Nevertheless, the emergence of the plan is bound to influence the attitude of some West European countries towards the Star Wars program. The United States is irritated by this, but it is estimated that the French plan will not lead to a stalemate between the United States and Western Europe. Even France has not categorically indicated whether to participate in the Star Wars program or not. There is still room for the United States and France to compromise.

GENERAL

U.S., TUNISIAN PRESIDENTS DISCUSS MIDEAST PEACE

OW190258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan met here today with visiting Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba for talks centering on the economy and security of North Africa and on ways to advance the peace process in the Middle East.

A senior U.S. official told reporters after the two presidents' more-than-one-hour talks that Bourguiba also asked for increased U.S. military aid to his country, and Reagan said the United States would look at his request "sympathetically" but made no promise.

Tunisia now receives 103 million dollars in aid, of which 86 million dollars is military assistance.

Bourguiba, who arrived here on 14 June to pay a two-week visit, said in a statement before his departure that Tunisia "will support any initiative of peace that the Palestinians themselves deem most appropriate to recover their legitimate rights and set in a just and durable peace in the region."

Bourguiba is one of several Middle East leaders to visit the United States since President Reagan began his second term. Among the others were King Husayn of Jordan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

CSO: 4000/279

GENERAL

YEARBOOK REPORTS WORLD MILITARY SPENDING UP

OW180246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--"The rise in world military spending has accelerated in recent years," the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said in its Yearbook 1985, which was published here today.

The institute said that spending in military research and development category probably rose over 10 percent in real terms last year, presaging even more new weapon developments in the future.

It said that the United States military spending rose 40 percent in real terms from 1980 to 1984. The administration has, so far, obtained congressional approval for virtually all its programs. Its plan for a future 40 percent rise over the next five years are likely to be cut back by Congress. However, there is a substantial backlog of money (243 billion dollars) already appropriated but not spent.

Although Soviet military spending has been at a high level, the yearbook said that the official figure has been flat for a number of years. For calendar 1985, a 12 percent rise has been announced. From now on Soviet military spending will probably move up faster, it predicted.

The yearbook noted that China continues to give low priority to military spending and its budget share has been falling for some years.

On arms sales, the book said that the trend in the volume of arms transfers is one of decline. Economic problems, and increased domestic arms production are the main explanations.

The United States was the leading arms exporter in 1984, it said. The Soviet share has been declining, even so, Soviet arms exports in 1983 accounted for 50 percent of their total exports to third world countries.

The yearbook said the share of Western industrialized countries in arms sales is rising. France is the world's third largest arms exporter. Exports from Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain have also been moving up fast.

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL OB/GYN CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW182200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1749 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--About 150 doctors from 26 countries are attending the first Chinese International Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology, which opened at Beijing International Club today.

It is being jointly organized by the American Association of Gynecologic Laparoscopists, the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Chinese Medical Association and the China Medical and Health Service Corporation. Eighty speakers will present papers. The congress will have sessions on obstetrics, gynecologic oncology, endometriosis, endocrinology, family planning and new technology.

Chen Minzhang, vice-minister of public health, said at the opening ceremony that the health of women affected the health of children and the quality of human life in the future.

This former president of the Capital Hospital (now called Xiehe Hospital), said that since the founding of the People's Republic, much importance had been attached to the well-being and health care of women. Gynecology and obstetrics had been developed considerably.

China had caught up with the pace of development in gynecology and obstetrics in the rest of the world within a short period.

Dr Jordan Phillips, chairman of the board of the American Association of Gynecologic Laparoscopists and honorary professor of the Capital Medical College of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, said the congress was intended to promote academic exchanges and mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese and foreign experts in gynecology and obstetrics.

Dr Phillips, who was a close friend of the late Dr Lin Qiaozhi, the founder of modern Chinese obstetrics and gynecology, said China's progress was encouraging. The country's future would be somewhat determined by this.

He also praised China's family planning work.

A banquet was given by the Ministry of Public Health tonight to mark the opening of the four-day congress.

22 July 1985

SOVIET UNION

WANG MENG'S TRAVELS IN SOVIET UNION

Beijing SHIYUE [OCTOBER] in October No 6, Nov 84 pp 119-132

[Article by Wang Meng [3769 5536]: "An Impressionistic Account of My Travels in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] I have visited the United States twice and have also been to West Germany and Mexico. I have written about my travels, recording the sense of novelty, amazement, stupefaction and confusion that overwhelm a Chinese visitor in foreign lands.

Basic to these impressions is the feeling that it is all an "eye opener," to use a cliché. (This is particularly true about the United States.) If you do not go to the West, where else do you get to see 100-story skyscrapers, spider web-like networks of freeways choked with traffic and glittering nightlife reeking of decadence and ostentation?

But the Soviet Union gives you a completely different experience. In that country, I cannot observe all that which is around me with the curious, humorous, enthusiastic and level-headed objectivity of a tourist.

Humor is a mature form of wisdom. It was not until after I turned 45 that I thought about visiting the United States. Emotionally and spiritually, a trip to that nation is not a particularly trying experience for a writer. You may marvel at its wonders and ridicule its folly, but the United States is the United States and you have nothing to do with it.

Armed with a lively sense of humor, you can stomach the sights and sounds of the United States without too much problem, absorbing and digesting them.

But this will not do for the Soviet Union. My admiration for the Soviet Union developed long before I was fortified with an adequate sense of humor.

In my experience, you cannot fall back on humor alone in the Soviet Union. There was a time when I flaunted my own sense of humor, of which I was inordinately proud. After spending 22 days in the Soviet Union, however, I realized its limitations.

I began dreaming about visiting the Soviet Union probably when I was about 15, if not earlier.

At the time the Soviet Union was not only a beautiful dream, but also an ideal for the pursuit of which I would gladly sacrifice my life.

The Soviet Union was not like any other country. Although I had never set eyes on it, I already knew and understood it very well. I kept thinking about its cities, villages, lakes, people, flags, slogans, fiction, poetry, drama, movies, paintings, music and dance.

Arriving in Moscow, I was overwhelmed with a déjà vu feeling wherever I looked -- the elderly man fishing by the banks of the Moscow River; the blue eyes of the two motionless, statue-like guards in front of the Lenin Mausoleum; the chime of the Kremlin bell-tower; Red Square, which was paved with granite; the doves in Red Square; the magnificent yet slightly awkward-looking complex of Moscow University on the Lenin Hills; the forest of statues at the subway station in Revolution Square; as well as the street names -- Pushkin Street (quiet,) Gorky Street (lined with stores on both sides,) Herzen Street (which leads to the Tchaikovsky Conservatory,) Belinskiy Street (probably not much changed since the revolution)... It was unnerving, this déjà vu feeling. Was I really in Moscow, the home of Lenin, Stalin, Pushkin and Gorky, and the place we sang about in so many songs, including some that I had sung with so much feeling?

Of course, this was my first visit to the Soviet Union. But why did I keep thinking I had been here before?

Had I been in a humorous mood, I would have simply called it by the title of a Hollywood move, "Romantic Dream." But the dream has long been shattered by the cold realities of the past and the existing harshness which has yet to recede into history.

A trip to the Soviet Union is an adventure for the soul. This is because as a youth, I admired, loved and yearned for the Soviet Union more than any other nation. In later years, however, I was confounded, pained and horrified whenever it was mentioned.

Whatever the rights and wrongs, the relationship between the Soviet Union and China has been very intimate and involved. My friends and I all felt a rare concern, anxious and eager to know more about it.

Visiting the Soviet Union is a disturbing spiritual experience, clearly much more than an "eye-opening" sightseeing trip.

All that which is beautiful about the Soviet Union makes me sad as well as happy. So does all that which is ugly about it.

The visit was a trip down memory lane. When I saw the Red Wall of the Kremlin and heard the chime of the bell tower and the strains of "Moscow Outskirts at Dusk," which had been sung in the Soviet Union for over 20 years, I seemed to be drifting back to my youthful days again.

This trip was also a farewell to an old dream. But since I am no poet in the mold described so lyrically by Lu Xun, I am not going to wax romantic over it.

Reliving a past encounter is a bittersweet experience. Bidding farewell to an old dream makes one strong and hopeful.

So this was our neighbor.

One hour after taking off at Beijing Airport, the plane soon crossed the Chinese border into the Mongolian People's Republic. Another hour later, we were above Lake Baikal.

Geography books tell us that Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Even more important, my associates and I all enjoyed singing this song back in 1949:

Lake Baikal is our mother,
She warms the hearts of the suffering,
She suffers for the cause of freedom,
I wander by the banks of Lake Baikal.

Because of the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet-inspired world revolution, Lake Baikal has a special place in our hearts. When we, as young men, took the road to revolution, we were all prepared to go and suffer at a place like Lake Baikal for the sake of revolution.

In no time we flew past Lake Baikal and entered Soviet airspace. It is surprising how close the Soviet Union is.

I looked down at the vast acres of the Soviet Union -- grey land, green vegetation, an occasional building here and there. Not a single city was in sight throughout the flight.

Was this the Soviet Union?

Moscow International Airport looked graceful and somber. The ceiling of the terminal building is decorated with purple copper rings. This country is certainly rich in nonferrous metals, but the rings make the terminal appear more low-ceilinged than it actually is and probably affects illumination as well.

The immigration formalities are slow and meticulous. The expressionless border police examine your face carefully, checking it against the picture in your passport, and make photocopies of its relevant parts. A bespectacled visitor was asked to remove his glasses so that the police could take a closer look. (My glasses never left my face despite the fact that when I took the passport photo, I was wearing another pair of glasses with a different frame.)

Customs asked one visitor to open his paper box containing printed matter. He complied with a short knife and took out pile after pile of printed materials for inspection.

Even Soviet citizens holding Soviet passports must go through the same procedures. The Soviet Union is very strict about this.

In only one respect does Moscow International Airport resemble airports in the West. I am referring to the public address system in the terminal. First you hear a "ding" sound, as if somebody has struck a tuning fork. Then a soft, gentle female voice comes on.

All else is different, particularly the atmosphere.

Airports in the West are heavily commercialized. Their shop windows are attractively decked out and brightly lit, displaying all manners of merchandise. The very minute you land on their country, they beckon -- billboards of every description but inevitably featuring a woman's waist, thigh or blonde hair; bars; fast food restaurants; coffee shops and pornography. Their smile is seductive and their message is clear: Spend, spend, spend!

Of course, fully armed police can also be found at other airports, such as the Frankfurt Airport. Walkie-talkie in hand and Mauser pistols at their waist, the Frankfurt Airport police look as if they were bracing for an imminent invasion. But these police still show a trace of a mocking smile. And they are surrounded by whiskey and panty hose.

This was the Soviet Union. This was Moscow.

Red Square, the Lenin Mausoleum, the huge star atop the Kremlin, the long line of people waiting to pay respects to Lenin's embalmed body, the solemn and gigantic political slogans, the propaganda posters, the Committee for State Security (KGB) building in Dzerzhinsky Square, the gilded domes of the Eastern Orthodox churches, the prelude played on Radio Moscow, the rhetorical voices of its broadcasters, choral music in the style of a march and students from all over the world, serious and discreet, confident and proud, clannish and ever watchful.

This was indeed the Moscow, the Soviet Union which our generation had come to know so well through such films as "The Oath," "The Conquest of Berlin" and "The Battle of Stalingrad."

Certainly Moscow has changed in many ways, eg., Lenin's statues, which abound, have replaced those of Stalin. But the amazing thing is that in other aspects, time has not done a thing.

As we were driven to the city from Moscow International Airport, I was struck by a black sculpture standing in the middle of a lawn.

An arrangement of several black rectangular planks, it reminded me of barbed wire, trenches, war, the crosses in a cemetery.

This sculpture is said to commemorate the victims of World War II, the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War.

At Tashkent, we went to an unknown soldier's monument to pay our respects. Erected to commemorate the martyrs who fell in the Great Patriotic War, the monument was dominated by an everlasting flame, which has been burning since it was built. Next to the flame, several young girls dressed in black were humming a wordless tune under the conductorship of an elderly woman. The tune sounded very familiar and turned out to be Schumann's "Traumerei."

I did not know whether or not "Traumerei" is a requiem. In any case it evokes a solemn mood, not romantic.

Similar monuments reportedly can be found in every major Soviet city. Let me describe a film which I twice saw on TV. The opening scene shows an elderly man, bedecked with medals, laying a wreath at an unknown soldier's monument, and the closing scene features an everlasting flame, burning brightly. The film traces the entire history of the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War, including Hitler's surprise attack, Stalin's speech at the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square on Revolution Day in 1941, bombing, Soviet people sending their sons to war, Soviet women working overtime in factories to increase production, shells being cleaned, the roar of tanks and artillery and the final victory when the review guards of the Red Army trampled on a variety of captured Nazi army flags.

I am not sure whether this TV film is aired by the Soviet TV station repeatedly as a form of general education for the public or whether it is shown only on closed circuit TV for the consumption of foreign visitors.

But both the substance and spirit of this film strike a responsive chord among the Soviet people. Every Soviet citizen I met, man or woman, old or young, was given to making this point, "Twenty million Russians were killed in World War II, almost 10 percent of the population at the time. In other words, every Soviet family lost a member or relative. Can we forget?"

Naturally the next thing they said would be, "We want peace, not fighting, not war."

Nearly everybody said this. Very solemnly.

I attended eight official banquets (not held in a private residence) in the Soviet Union, in Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand and Tbilisi. At each banquet, the host invariably proposed a "toast to world peace," followed by a "toast to women," particularly "the beautiful women here." As they proposed the toast, the hosts occasionally winked and cracked a few funny and heart-warming jokes, which sometimes sounded more like forced humor. The third toast was "to our children, to our future and to a future where our children can live under a clear sky."

To world peace, to women, to our children. The key word is still peace. Peace, peace, peace. For several decades, the Soviet government and people

have always talked about peace, firmly grasping in their hands the banner of peace.

We took a walk near the Hotel Russia the first evening we were in Moscow. It was a Sunday and vacationing Russians were everywhere, in Red Square and by the banks of the Moscow River. Some elderly men, their chests heavy with medals, were strolling along leisurely and with dignity. In addition there were entire families out on a picnic. Many people smelled of vodka in their breath. In this holidaying and strolling crowd, there were relatively few middle-aged and young people. An old man, walking hand in hand with his wife, took the initiative to talk to us. He smelled strongly of alcohol and sported a couple of medals on his chest. He began by guessing our nationality. He thought we were Japanese and then asked if we came from Southeast Asia. When we told him we were Chinese, he paused briefly, then quickly said, "We want peace, we do not want war."

We arrived in Tashkent on 2 June. Ah, what an exhausting day! Before the plane took off for Tashkent, we spent 4 hours going through assorted formalities. The flight itself lasted 4 1/2 hours, followed by 3 more hours of reporting and registration before we finally went to our hotel rooms where we thankfully washed our faces and relaxed awhile. As we were strolling around after supper, we met a young fellow working as a night attendant at a private garage. A Tartar, this young man was energetic, warm and loquacious. He addressed us as soon as he saw us and right away unleashed a flow of conversation, expressing his views on various international issues. Similar views, of course, had all appeared in PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA and can be summed up in one sentence, "We want peace, not war."

Coinciding with the Asian, African and Latin American Film Festival in Tashkent was a film fair where we saw a film titled "The Shore," a joint production between the Moscow Film Studio and a West Berlin film company. "The Shore" is adapted from a similarly titled novel by Yu. V. Bondarev. I had the pleasure of reading "The Shore" back in 1972 when I was studying at the "May 7" Cadet School in Wu La Bo, a suburb to the south of Urumqi. I greatly admired the way the writer intertwines the flashback with the realistic method of narrating. I was particularly attracted to the part where he reminisced about the funny and foolish things which happened when his first work was published. The novel was a broad philosophical treatise on life, history and reality, which I found rather touching. The people who turned the novel into a wide-screen, two-part color film did a meticulous and conscientious job, but gone is the part in which the writer describes the first time his work was published, a part for which I have the greatest affection. What impresses people most about the film is a minor character, a junior Soviet officer who, waving a piece of white silk, tries to negotiate with some Fascist remnants still holding out inside a building in the waning days of the Soviet-German War. As he is about to rescue those doomed wretches like an angel, a vicious bullet from the gun barrel of the Fascist diehards strikes down this angel of peace from the Soviet Union. The scene in which the angel falls was shot in slow motion and repeated several times. He resembles a white dove hovering in the sky, or a red-crowned crane spreading its wings for the last time. The tragic yet beautiful scene highlights the

theme that the Soviet Union is the angel of peace and savior of mankind and the world.

"The Shore" has a sharp and clear message. It is a model which others will do well to emulate. It has an intriguing, moving story line and does not lack touching scenes. Its breadth of scope, taking in both the East and West, is truly exceptional. West Germany as depicted in the film is a depressing and impoverished land, a characterization which does not square with the West Germany I have seen. Also, the film (as does the novel) describes some West German tourists playing with electron guns as warlike and "seeking revenge," which seems to me a little far-fetched. Besides, the pace of the film is far too slow. A clear message, meticulous work, a dragging pace -- all are characteristic of a large number of the Soviet films I have seen.

In the latter part of the Tashkent Film Festival, the film associations of the Soviet Union and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic hosted a reception for us. It was a relaxed, cordial affair, thanks at least partly to the small bowl of pull noodle they served us. This noodle is made in exactly the same way as in Xinjiang, only more delicate. In Tashkent, as in Xinjiang, the noodle is called "pull noodle" in the Uzbek language. Like its name in the Uygur language in Xinjiang, this is obviously a loan-word from the Han language. During the reception, Na Jie Ri Da Fu Er Qin Ke Wa, who is in charge of foreign relations at the All-Soviet Film Association, said emotionally, "How nice! You came and we are all here together. We talk, we laugh."

I was touched.

In the evening of 11 June, I left Moscow on board a CAAC (Civil Aviation Administration of China) plane. Also on board was a batch of American tourists on a tour that took them successively to Oslo, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow, Beijing, other Chinese cities and Hong Kong. One tourist, an insurance company employee in his 30's, told me his feelings. "We find the Soviet Union unbearable; people here do not smile."

Really? I am not sure. At the reception where we feasted on pull noodle, a graceful smile never left Na Jie Ri Da Fu Er Qin Ke Wa's face. Another "local host," Ma La Ke Ke You Mo Fu, chairman of the Uzbek Film Association, also beamed with smiles. But the American's words were not an unwarranted "attack." In the Soviet Union, strangers do not often smile at or greet one another. Following a habit I picked up as a visitor to the West, I said good morning to the people I met in the early morning, including hotel attendants, only to be greeted with blank stares all around.

It is even more rare to find a smiling attendant. Service basically does not exist on Soviet commercial planes, not to mention smiles. But air fare is cheap; a plane ticket from Tbilisi in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic to Moscow, a 3 1/2 hour flight, costs only 37 ruble, whereas a kilogram of mutton sells for 10 ruble in the Tbilisi free market, although it must be added that the mutton is fresh, high-grade meat. Department store sales clerks are an equally cold, busy and expressionless bunch of people. Compared to their counterparts in Tashkent and Tbilisi, Moscow's store clerks appear

even more severe. Certainly this situation provides food for thought for China's service workers.

It goes without saying what kind of demeanor most leaders have. The severity of an official's expression varies in direct proportion to his seniority. Take, for instance, the events at the opening night of the Tashkent Film Festival. The festival had been declared open, speeches had been made, the flag had been hoisted and everybody was seated. It was time for the cultural evening to begin. Already the more impatient members of the audience were clapping sporadically. The scheduled opening time came and went. Still the curtain did not go up. Still the bell was not sounded. Finally a round of clapping was heard as latecoming local leaders strode into the hall, confident, imposing and complacent. The best seats were reserved for them. Their expression was stern and arrogant.

A similar scene occurred at the closing ceremony. Leaders of the various national delegations and some actors had already taken their seats on the platform as requested. It was 12 minutes past the scheduled opening time, but the first two central rows of seats on the platform remained empty. The well-known Soviet film director, Ge La Xi Mo Fu from Moscow, was originally sitting in the middle of the third row. Then an organizer appeared and persuaded the famed director to move up. The latter declined out of modesty. After much toing and froing, this esteemed artist finally took a seat in the center of the second row. But no sooner had he sat down than he was called up again to join the ranks of the leaders at the side. Then the curtain was drawn back and, amidst clapping and bell ringing, he formally took his seat along with the cocky-looking officials.

It may be that this image of grim, unsmiling Russians originated in the outward appearance of some cities. There are numerous solemn, spectacular public buildings in both Moscow and Tashkent, including museums, art galleries, cultural palaces and theaters named after Lenin. They do not resemble the glass-and-steel skyscrapers of the United States and certainly look different from China's brick-and-wood structures or other reinforced-concrete buildings. Most public buildings in the Soviet Union make generous use of large slabs of concrete or granite and rely equally heavily on ferrous and nonferrous metals inside. Both their interior and exterior feature hold decorative patterns. The buildings squat on huge sites, but most are not soaring edifices, giving an air of immensity, sturdiness, graveness, and confidence.

American architecture cannot be more different. In form as in material, it is so chic, extraordinary, dashing and dazzling. The way it plays upon the reflecting property of glass is particularly intriguing and unconventional.

Not a single commercial billboard can be found in the street of any Soviet city. Even television and radio broadcasting is free from advertising. What they do have galore are serious speeches and meetings. Commercial centers do not exactly abound in Moscow; you can drive for 20 minutes without seeing a single store on either side of the street, just one solid building after another. In contrast, the houses, stores and streets in Tbilisi seem more relaxed and richer in human interest.

What is eye-catching in the street in a Soviet city is political slogans and propaganda posters. The most common slogans are "Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU)," "Glory to the Proletariat," "Benefit the People is the Highest Goal of the CPSU" and "The 26th Resolution of the CPSU is our Life." A banner atop an old generating plant near Red Square declares, "Communism is the Soviet Regime and Electrification." There are probably more slogans elsewhere which proclaim "Long Live Lenin" and "We Will Win Every War under the Banner of Lenin." These slogans are mostly found near Lenin's statues. Naturally, the slogan "Peace to the World" is everywhere. Since peace and world share the same word in Russian, this slogan is a perfect example of linguistic compactness and cogency.

I saw two outstanding slogans in Tashkent. One says, "Tashkent is blossoming like a flower." The other says, "Tashkent is a city full of peace and friendship." Flowers and friendship certainly flourished throughout the Tashkent Film Festival, with people presenting flowers, shaking hands and toasting.

The Tashkent Film Festival also had its own political slogan, "For peace, social progress and the freedom of people of all nations." During the festival, this slogan, rendered in different languages, could be seen all over Tashkent.

After nightfall, Tashkent is lit up by look-alike cotton boll-patterned neon lights, instead of by commercial neon lights. Apparently cotton production is Uzbek's No 1 industry.

Lenin, of course, is the holiest of the holy. As Stalin came under increasing criticism after the 20th Congress of the CPSU, Lenin's position became even more elevated. No "crisis" or "vacuum" developed since people simply transferred their respect formerly reserved for Stalin to the great proletarian revolutionary, Lenin, who fully deserved the people's esteem.

During our Soviet tour, we came across his statues everywhere. Copper statues, stone statues, Lenin standing, Lenin sitting, Lenin in meditation, Lenin reading, Lenin marching, Lenin making a speech, Lenin gesticulating, full-length statues, busts. They are found in the street, in the center of a square, in a lobby, in a front porch, on a desk top. Lenin invariably looked so passionate and warm, magnificent yet unaffected. He came across as someone who had a fiery enthusiasm and inexhaustible wisdom and was kind as one's parents. His statues come in all sizes and shapes, but they are uniformly lifelike and of an extremely high standard of craftsmanship.

In addition, there are numerous portraits, mostly heads. They make you feel as if Lenin were standing next to you, scrutinizing you with his penetrating eyes.

All this had a great impact on me, even though I am no stranger to his image as I have been his admirer since my youth, have read some of his works and am still given to quoting his brilliant ideas and theories in my writing.

On the opening day of the Tashkent Film Festival, the first activity was to lay a wreath at the Lenin statue in Lenin Square. A large column of local Soviet leaders, film festival organizers and their guests from all over the world marched to the towering Lenin statue, a subtle symbolic gesture with a powerful psychological impact. The statue features a Lenin seemingly in a walking position and moving his arm gracefully. As the wreath, a ring of red flowers and green leaves encircling a cluster of red and white roses, was taken before the statue, I saw a black (a government minister from an African nation) taking out a handkerchief to wipe his eyes.

Saturday, 26 June was a holiday: the Soviet Union also follows a 5-day workweek. On a street in Tashkent, we saw young newlyweds, attractively dressed in formal attire and carrying flowers, leave the marriage registry in the municipal soviet building and sincerely and solemnly walk towards a Lenin statue, accompanied by friends and relatives. All over the Soviet Union, newlyweds are obliged to lay a wreath at a Lenin statue and an unknown soldier's monument. In Moscow, they lay a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum.

And the Lenin Mausoleum is the spiritual mecca of the entire Soviet Union. The mausoleum is mainly made of russet marble while its center is a ring of blue and black stones. Two specially selected guards stood at either side of the entrance, as motionless as the marble itself. No wonder "as firm as stone" is such a common saying in Russian. Wreaths made of fresh flowers are a common sight at the entrance. The Lenin Mausoleum stands to the west of Red Square and is flanked by the Kremlin and the Red Wall. To its south is the St. Basil's Cathedral, the brightly colored dome of which resembles the helmet of a medieval knight. To the east of the mausoleum is a huge department store made up of five major streets and four stories of shops. This department store was reportedly built and operated by a Frenchman before the war. To the north of Red Square is the Lenin Museum.

On May Day and November 7 each year, the Soviet leadership reviews troops and rallies at the Lenin Mausoleum, a well-established practice for over 60 years.

The Lenin Mausoleum is not always open, so on days when it is open, long queues appear. People say it usually takes at least 2 hours to get a chance to pay one's respects to Lenin's embalmed body. Because Moscow was only a stopover for our delegation, arrangements regretfully could not be made in time for us to go and visit the it. Reportedly the body has been preserved extremely well and he looks as if he were alive.

On certain formal occasions, it is obligatory for important Soviet citizens to refer to Lenin in their speeches. During the opening and closing ceremonies of the film festival, the organizers quoted Lenin as saying that of all the arts for us, the cinema is the most important. At a small meeting held by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association to welcome Chinese artists, speakers saw it fit to add the ringing apposite, "Lenin's party," whenever they mentioned the CPSU.

All traces of Stalin have basically disappeared; rumor has it that the only Stalin statue in the entire country can be found at Gori, his birthplace.

Although we were in Tbilisi, we did not go to Gori, which is 20 miles away, so we missed a chance to see his statue.

The cool and beautiful park at the peak of the highest mountain in Tbilisi is still called "Stalin Central Park." We heard that all motorists in Georgia like to hang a Stalin portrait in their garages. According to one Soviet friend, Stalin has apparently become the patron saint of the drivers of Georgia with its serpentine roads twisting and winding their way up the mountainous terrain.

The statues of Karl Marx can also be found in Moscow and Tashkent. One such statue stands in Karl Marx Square in front of the world famous Moscow Opera House. Compared to those of Lenin, Marx's statues are few and far between.

I can never forget the song I learned in 1950 to celebrate Stalin's 70th birthday. Its lyrics were written by Su Er Ke Fu.

... The sun shines on the vast Soviet Union,
The union becomes a bright place,
Stalin irrigates the fields,
The collective farms overflow with grains.
Stalin is our banner of victory,
Stalin is the dawn of youth.

If you worship something, you always deify it. There can be no worship without deification, and vice versa. As a 16-year-old Communist, I could not but be amused at a homophone in the song even as I sang it heartily. The characters for grains sound so much like those for girls that whenever I sang these words, I seemed to be chanting, "Collective farms are overflowing with girls." At the same time, I genuinely believed that under Stalin's concern, girls on Soviet collective farms blossomed beautifully like flowers.

Even today, this is still my favorite tune. I like it as a song, and not for its implications. Call it "art for art's sake" if you will.

There is always another side to a story.

We were walking along Gorky Street on 10 June, one day before we left the Soviet Union for home. As it was a Sunday, all the stores were closed. A bespectacled, slightly hunchbacked young woman accosted us in Japanese. Her face was unevenly covered with rouge. (At the risk of sounding a little disrespectful, I should say she seemed to be smeared with red ink rather than wearing make-up.) When we told her we were not from Japan, she switched to Russian and said that she was a student at Moscow University and could speak five languages. She offered to help us if necessary since we were strangers in Moscow, invited us to visit her place and gave us her address and phone number. After walking and chatting with us for 6 or 7 minutes, she finally came to the point: she wanted to exchange her rubles for our U.S. dollars at a rate far higher than the official exchange rate.

We turned her down politely. Later we ran into another young woman, who was more straightforward and came right out with what she was after, U.S. dollars. Five seconds later, she waved us goodbye.

Several "painters" were at work around the Hotel Russia, painting the landscape of the city. They frankly said that their paintings were a means to earn U.S. dollars.

Three long-haired women. One or two long-haired men, guitars strung across their shoulders. Together they combine the rhythm of folk music with the kind of vocalization typical of Western nightclubs, crooning sensuous songs in a husky voice. As the music goes on, people warm to the beat of rock and roll and begin dancing. I have come across scenes like this several times, on TV and in person at a couple of banquets in Tashkent.

Rock and roll has become popular in the Soviet Union (at least in the cities.) Allegedly the authorities tried to ban it at the beginning. When it realized that it could not be kept out, the government decided to simply channel it into merging with local folk music.

The singer keeps moving her hands and shoulders in a way that is less than graceful, not to mention charming. But it exudes a certain sensuality and clearly plays up the European's lean, lithe body. From what I have seen and heard, and I certainly have not seen it all, this is simply Broadway rehashed.

Coexisting with rock and roll are classical dance, social dance, as well as the "rustic" and traditional dances native to Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

One girl whom we got to know expressed a desire to marry a Western tourist so she could go to the West. She did not hide her envy for the material life of that part of the world. She also said her mother had warned her that if she did marry a Westerner, she would beat her to death.

At a "special restaurant" at the Hotel Russia, we also saw a jeans-clad young man getting up to do a round of rock and roll whenever the music began. He gyrated in an exaggerated manner and never looked for a dance partner, seemingly preoccupied with his own personal satisfaction. He had a large bottle of champagne on his table and was clearly enjoying himself as he alternated between drinking and dancing.

A Soviet friend happily kissed me three times at a banquet after I agreed to clink glasses with him and unhesitatingly knocked it back in one go. At this point a voice was heard on the public address system. Someone was making a speech. I asked my drinking companion the identity of the eloquent speaker. He shrugged his shoulders and said rather glibly, "Who knows? Maybe so-and-so?"

The name he mentioned belonged to a high-ranking official. He certainly had a reckless sense of humor.

Perhaps this is another form of severity: in the Soviet Union, rarely do you see foreign merchandise, particularly products from Western capitalist countries.

Vehicular traffic flow is fairly heavy on major roads; Moscow already has a considerable number of private cars. Compact cars are the hottest thing on the market right now, but since demand is so great, advance application is necessary, followed by years of waiting. The cars, all Soviet-made, are rather austere in appearance. About 70 percent or even more of the vehicles I saw were made by Volga.

Air traffic at airports is also busy. The IL-62, (currently used by CAAC on our Beijing - Moscow International Airport - Beijing route,) can be considered the best plane and is capable of flying the longest distance. Whether they are Ilyushin, Tupolev or Antonov they look very much alike. After all, they are all made by the Soviet Union.

Television sets on sale in department stores come in all sizes and shapes, all very inexpensive. The Hotel Russia was rebuilt after the 1981 fire and you would have expected it to be modernly furnished. In fact, the TV sets in several rooms are long on size but short on color. I stayed in two different rooms successively and both had a 24-inch black-and-white TV set.

Radio cassette recorders are not very widespread yet and some families are still using old bulky models. It is said that when an occasional shipment of imported Japanese magnetic tapes arrives, they will be sold out in no time or transferred to those stores where they can earn foreign currency.

What is more common is the refrigerator. Most refrigerators are simple models with basic features and functions, domestically made, inexpensive and energy-efficient.

Housing reportedly has improved tremendously. The present regulation provides 12 sq m per person and an intellectual household may be allocated 10 sq m extra. With panelled flooring, plastic wallpaper and heat supply, most houses are of a higher standard than urban residences in China. However, overcrowding remains a serious problem and many families resort to the sofa bed to save space. Houses can be sold to private individuals on an installment basis. Housing costs have increased steadily over the years.

Last year I met a Dutch reporter in Beijing who was in Moscow previously. I asked him what Moscow was like. He replied. "Not great. No food." His "no food" remark echoed the American's "no smile" criticism and was equally revealing, albeit in a different way.

However, my own impression of eating in the Soviet Union was a fairly positive one. Bread is plentiful and cheap, and you can buy as much as you want. Black bread, in particular, is a favorite of mine. There is also a good supply of dairy products, such as butter and cheese, although the variety and processing methods of cheese pale in comparison with those in the West. More problematic is the availability of meat. A kilogram of beef costs 2 to 3 ruble (equivalent to 5 to 8 yuan) in a state-run store in Moscow and customers must queue up for an hour. In the free market in Tashkent, I saw a line of Russian women waiting patiently for pork to arrive. In Tbilisi's free market, fresh high-grade mutton costs 10 ruble (over 25 yuan) and beef is 6 ruble per kg. The supply of poultry seems even more limited, but I did have chicken a

couple of times in Tashkent, which tasted much more delicious than its mass produced counterpart in the United States. Cooked food also lacks variety. I saw only one item in the prepared food section of the department store opposite the Lenin Mausoleum. It was a bulky kind of sausage which looked so heavy that just a slice would make a meal for me.

Soviet beverages are hardly worth mentioning. Coffee is totally devoid of any coffee aroma. Beer is mediocre and the beer bottle is about as attractive as the gargle bottle, a fact certainly not conducive to pleasing one's senses. Fruit juices, too, are poor in quality. These areas of Soviet life apparently do not match the country's level of development or its international status. Mind you, this is the same nation which produced 149 million tons of steel back in 1979. I still remember a Stalin speech I read as a youth. Addressing voters after the war, he declared that the Soviet Union must produce 60 million tons of steel in the future and was greeted with "long, thunderous applause." Soviet friends explain that they lack the labor force to do a better job in the production of daily industrial products and in the food industry. As for kvass, vodka and grape wine, the Soviets have managed to maintain a high standard; vodka, in particular, is mild and full, sweet and mellow, truly exquisite.

When the Soviet Union Exhibition Hall in Beijing opened in the 1950's, I had a chance to try some vodka imported from Moscow Restaurant in the Soviet Union. I was not impressed: the stuff actually tasted like medical alcohol. I am not sure why I now find it more to my taste. Have they improved the quality of the drink? Or is it that after experiencing life's ups and downs for 30 years, I have become more of a connoisseur?

Both candies and pastries taste good, but their packaging is deplorable. There was this excellent bar of chocolate wrapped in a dull blue wax paper. No gold foil, no shiny cellophane, no gilded lettering.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are extremely expensive. Canned fish, on the other hand, is very cheap.

Textile products do not seem too bad, but lack variety in color, size and design. Chinese textiles are highly popular and are often snapped up the moment they are put on sale or removed to other stores to earn foreign currency.

In general, Soviet food is more to our taste than Western food. American and West German food, for instance, tastes either bland or unfamiliar (such as the spices used in certain sweet dishes,) whereas Soviet food is more calculated to please our palate. Such favorite Chinese seasonings as garlic, green onion, mustard and fennel can also be found on the Russian dining table. I do not know whether or not this has something to do with geography. The Soviet Union, after all, is our neighbor; we are both in the East.

Besides food, there are other things and phenomena which are common to or very similar in both the Soviet Union and China.

Newspapers and books, for instance, are relatively inexpensive and cultural performances (including films) cost much less than those in the West. I attended a performance of the ballet "Swan Lake" at the Alisher Navoi Opera House in Tashkent. The ticket cost only 1.5 ruble. I also saw "The Czar's Fiancee," an opera by Rimsky-Korsakov, at the Moscow Opera House, and the ticket price was 3 ruble. To see a performance of the same standard in New York will probably set you back by \$50.

Also inexpensive are public transportation, plane tickets and rail fare. Moscow's subway is a labyrinthine network (with underground grade separation). All subway stations were handsomely built and are properly run. The fare is a mere 10 kopeks. In contrast, the supposedly convenient New York subway is not only filthy but also crime-ridden (murder, robbery, rape,) clearly no match for its Moscow counterpart.

Another similarity between China and the Soviet Union is poor service attitudes and bureaucratic airs. You come across tired, expressionless sales clerks behind the counter in many a Soviet store, who will acknowledge a customer's presence and coldly hand him a ticket only after he has made repeated and patient attempts to catch their attention. You present the ticket when you pay at the cashier's. Then you take the dispatch ticket, stamped "received," to where you pick up your purchase. We know this scenario very well.

I experienced another example of poor service when I visited the home of a Soviet friend. Pointing to the ground near his house, my host said, "Today they want to lay a pipe, so they dig up the ground. After they fill it up, they realize they have to lay another pipe. So they dig it up again. And on it goes. This happens everyday."

Of course there are aspects in which we differ completely. And I do not mean major political, diplomatic and cultural differences, just minor details. For instance, service personnel in the Soviet Union do accept gratuity. We do not. Soviet hotels are superior to ours in architecture, decoration and furnishings, while we serve much better food and drinks on our civil jets flying international routes. Many Soviet products are of the no-frills variety, sturdy, heavy and crude. Ours are much more refined and handy. In this aspect, nothing impressed me more than the public telephone. The unattended public telephone that you see in the street in the Soviet Union is made of metal, not chemical synthetic materials. Unwieldy and heavy, it often reminded me of the dumbbell in a gymnasium.

The shower nozzle at the Hotel Russia is as large as a sunflower disc, the biggest I have ever seen. It certainly makes showering at the hotel a special experience.

There was one memorable incident, although I cannot say how typical it is. We met a group of Soviet visitors in Beijing last fall. The Soviets, pens in hand, recorded our conversation verbatim. Nobody on our side did likewise.

Sometimes I wonder in distress whether it is still possible for us today to call on Beijing's young newlyweds to lay a wreath, or at least make a salute,

at the People's Hero Monument in Tiananmen Square after they are through with the marriage registration procedure. If that is not possible, why not? And if it can be done, why isn't it?

Let's compare another thing, which is neither important nor trivial. A delegation from China's publishing circles (including a writer, Comrade Zhu Chunyu [2612 2504 7183]) attended a book exhibition in Moscow last year. After he returned home, Zhu Chunyu wrote six articles recording his impressions of the Soviet Union and soon had them published. As we all know, these articles are filled with goodwill, friendship and a desire for contacts. Some Soviet friends expressed their dismay at the fact that the articles were published "so quickly," without any problem. To them this was almost incomprehensible.

If the Soviets found this hard to understand, it might be because they refused to do so, if only to a certain extent. Many barriers still remain, but since we have revived contacts and friendship visits, it is but right that there should be reporting in the spirit of friendly intercourse, writer to writer, people to people. Why is it still so hard for someone in the Soviet Union to report on the situation in China in a friendly way?

As the Tashkent Film Festival was winding down, responsible personnel from film organizations in the Soviet Union and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic met with our delegation. They asked, "Will it be possible for you to report to the Chinese people what you have seen and heard at the festival?" They looked concerned.

I quickly replied, "Of course. That is exactly our job. I hope your press will also be able to cover our activities. Let's have a competition to see who can write and publish more articles, amicably and truthfully reporting on the other side."

They laughed but did not take up my challenge.

I must say that throughout my trip in the Soviet Union I kept comparing the nitty-gritty of Soviet daily life with that in China, which I have been referring to above, and with that in the United States.

Urban residents in both the Soviet Union and the United States eagerly look forward to the weekend. Their mass exodus to the countryside during weekends may be a sign that both are developed nations. Some wealthy and influential Soviets own dachas in the outskirts. There are reports that members of collective farms have put up simple cottages, similar to what we call "sheds," to rent to vacationing city people.

Both countries have well developed flower markets. In the Soviet Union, the government has consistently allowed private individuals to grow and sell flowers. Flower-giving is considered good form in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Both countries protect their bird population. As in New York where droves of birds get on peacefully and amicably with humans, you can also see grey wild doves in Moscow, in Red Square and large department stores. Fat and

apparently well-fed, these birds are not afraid of man and certainly no one will harm them.

Both peoples are dog-lovers. Americans' love for dogs is legendary. They take walks with their dogs, bathe with them and sleep with them. No part of his owner's house is "off-limits" for a dog; it roams freely everywhere, from study to living room to bedroom.

In Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, we accidentally came across a "dog contest." In a park on a steep slope, a rope was used to mark off a circle. Sitting ramrod straight, the panel of dog experts was a picture of seriousness and impartiality. Dog owners had their dogs registered and took them before the experts for their inspection, criticism and nitpicking. Winners were presented with certificates, which did credit to the owners as well as the dogs.

A similar dog competition appeared in the Soviet film, "The Ear of Bai Bi Mu Hei."

I believe this kind of scene is a more effective form of propaganda than putting up countless banners proclaiming "Peace to the world" and proposing endless toasts at a banquet.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States pay a good deal of attention to greening their environment. Both have vast grasslands, which they take good care of, and enviably lush, verdant lawns. Traveling in these two countries, one gets a sense of openness, a sense of being on a huge continent.

They resemble each other even in propaganda: both go all out to disparage and vilify the other. In reality, however, all this mudslinging does not do much harm to their enemy.

If we leave aside the major and obvious differences between the Soviet Union and the United States as a result of conflicting ideologies, social systems and domestic and foreign policies, what interesting and trivial differences can one see?

American women are slim and obsessed with weight loss. Soviet women are heavy and stout, especially in Moscow where all women, including restaurant attendants, are well built and look like wrestlers. If there is some kind of physical contest between the women of the two nations, I am sure the Soviet Union will win hands down. I once spotted a slim, elderly woman in an elevator at the Iveria Hotel in Tbilisi. I thought that was odd and spoke to her in English. Sure enough, she turned out to be a tourist from California.

American hosts keep their menus simple and serve food in reasonable quantity. This is true even for very formal banquets with impeccable service and elaborate procedures. The table is always neat and tidy and courses are served in succession; you look in vain for messy heaps of plates and glasses at the end of a meal. Also banquets usually do not drag on too long.

The Soviet people have a different approach to eating. To show his hospitality and perhaps even to show off, the host tends to overload the table with all manners of food, all in generous quantities, beginning with bread, butter, cheese, roe, roast chicken, ham, mustard, pepper, green onion, cucumber, carrots and tomato. The eating, toasting and talking together make for a time-consuming affair.

In China, I have heard some American friends complain about their meals being interrupted by continuous glass clinking, something they are ill at ease with. I could not figure out then where this practice came from. It was only during this Soviet trip that I solved the mystery. At every banquet, the Soviet host is an enthusiastic glass clinker. A friend in Georgia explained, "Here people are particular about one thing. We thought wine is something we can see, smell and taste. The only thing missing was sound since wine is not something you can hear. But if we clink our glasses, we round off the whole thing. Now we can see it, smell it and hear it."

Americans go out of their way to avoid touching or elbowing another person inadvertently. Never mind it is only the lightest of contacts, both sides will hasten to volunteer an "excuse me." Things are very different in the Soviet Union; I was pushed and shoved several times as I was boarding and getting off a plane.

A middle-aged American Sinologist once said to me, "During the 1960's, as United States-Chinese relations were in the doldrums, the United States government took the development and employment of Sinologists very seriously and spent generously for these purposes. Ironically, now that our relations with China have been normalized, some of us who studied Chinese have problems finding suitable jobs." I said jokingly, "To help you people, should we propose to the Chinese government that it quarrel with the United States again?" He and his wife burst into laughter and said, "Exactly, exactly."

On the other hand, some Soviet Sinologists have told their Chinese guests, "Let's be friends. Otherwise, we will lose our jobs."

Now I see that even humor differs from people to people.

Without going into a discussion on foreign policy, let me say that after visiting the United States and the Soviet Union, I believe each nation has its own strategy and is hell bent on undermining the other and exploiting its weaknesses. Their competition is ferocious and relentless. While this is potentially a very dangerous and threatening situation, there is a certain rationality about the way they confront and tackle each other.

Certainly, contrary to what some people may believe, our world is neither perfect nor totally devoid of redeeming features. Perhaps its imperfections may very well be the engine of progress and development. Who knows?

While visiting West Berlin, I kept thinking about the Soviet films and counterespionage novels that I saw or read in the 1950's. They portrayed West Berlin as a den of evil. Khrushchev called West Berlin a "tumor."

During our stay in Boston, we often drove to the seaside to admire the Atlantic Ocean. Its black pounding waves reminded me of an expression often used in songs and poems of the 1950's, "war maniacs on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean."

While we were in Moscow, our car once drove by Dzershinsky Square. In front of Dzershinsky's full-length statue is the Committee for State Security building, then under repair and extensively scaffolded. The building looks ordinary enough but it immediately reminded me of the terrifying portrayal of the "KGB" in the French film, "The Quiet Man."

I do not mean to be a wet blanket. Nor do I blindly worship things foreign. Life's vicissitude may be a blessing in disguise. By opening ourselves up and engaging in exchanges with the outside world, we may let in a breath of freshness and excitement. A new satisfaction will be found in the midst of humor, bewilderment and sadness.

In one of my novels, the laughable and pathetic Mohammed A Mai De sings:
I must also go. I must also go and see the
four corners of the world. To see what it is really like...

Mohammed A Mai De's desire, in fact, is widely shared by modern man.

Soviet cities owe some of their visual solemnity to the large numbers of policemen and soldiers you see everywhere.

This is particularly true of Moscow. There are policemen galore near our hotel, the Hotel Russia, in Red Square and around the Kremlin. In Tashkent, too, policemen are out in force in the area near the Hotel Uzbekistan, where we stayed, the cinema, and the Lenin Art Gallery. Moreover, it is rare to find a lone policeman; instead they are mostly in groups of 3 or 5, sometimes as many as 7 or 8.

In Tbilisi the police presence is less obvious.

Most Moscow policemen are smart and good-looking young men. They dress neatly and take great care to do their ties in just the right way. Their manners are gentlemanly and polite. Never have I seen a policeman yell at a member of the public.

Tashkent policemen are less well-mannered. I have heard them calling out loud, with blue veins standing out on their necks. But apparently they were addressing their buddies, not a citizen.

There were several young women among the interpreters at the film festival. As the schedule of events lasted well into the night every day, we asked an English interpreter, "Is it safe to go home this late?"

"No problem. There are police everywhere."

In Tashkent, foreign delegations to the film festival were ferried around in luxury limousines which could get unbearably hot as they were not air-

conditioned, but were otherwise well-equipped. Unfailingly leading the way was a tricycle ridden by two policemen, while an ambulance took up the rear. What is more, we were given the right of way at every intersection. All other cars and pedestrians "voluntarily" gave way and scurried to the side. The scene was even more imposing when we toured Samarkand. The "foreign visitors" rode in about a dozen buses, followed by a limousine which carried no passengers but was there to meet emergency needs. The streets were lined with guards and sentries.

When a foreign head of state comes visiting, it is undoubtedly necessary to beef up security and reinforce the guards and sentries. But personally I do feel a little apologetic to the people of Tashkent and, in particular, Samarkand.

On countless occasions in the 1950's I dreamt about the Soviet Union. Whenever I heard that so-and-so was going to study in or visit that country, my heart jumped, my eyes brightened, and I got so envious I could cry.

At the time, my idea of the greatest happiness in life was to visit the Soviet Union. It would be worth it even if one were to die.

I had a secret fantasy as I began my first work, "Long Live Youth," in the early winter of 1953. I fantasized that my novel was a great success so that I might get a chance to be part of the Chinese youth delegation to the "International Youth Festival" in Moscow. This fantasy was so beautiful, so unthinkable and so obviously a piece of wishful thinking that I did not have the courage or recklessness to indulge in it.

Thirty years later, I did make it to Moscow, thanks to "Long Live Youth," of all things. The book was made into a movie which was formally screened at the Tashkent Festival.

I went to the Soviet Union as head of the Chinese film delegation. Ironically I know little about films and have never seriously studied Lenin's important theories on the cinema, which Soviet friends are given to citing every so often.

As luck would have it, I got a chance to come here because of a strange twist of events. History always makes fun of man and life is full of surprises.

One of the Soviet films I saw in the mid-1950's was "Sadko." I was then fascinated with all Soviet films, from counterespionage movies to those that deal with animal domestication. There was a scene in "Sadko" showing a vast stretch of the Soviet countryside. In the background was the voice of a female folk singer, lonesome, passionate and melancholy. Overwhelmed by the scene and the music, I felt an indescribable exhilaration, as if I had been watching the sun set in the field. I thought to myself that this must be a most extraordinary nation, a most extraordinary land and a most extraordinary people. Whatever happened in the future, I told myself, I would never change or deny my affection for the people of this land.

I do not know why I had such a premonition.

The Soviet people have not forgotten the 1950's either. In fact they are still talking about that era in a naive and unrealistic way.

A female Sinologist was discussing films with the director of "Long Live Youth," Comrade Wang Shuqin [3769 5771 5367]. She asked, "How come you are making this type of film these days? How will it affect you personally?"

What a strange question! Given the information available to them (she visited China last fall) and their mode of thinking, it is odd that she should ask such a question.

In my novelette, "When Will We Meet Again?" I wrote that China is so magnificent, profound and painful that it is simply beyond understanding. Many people who talk about China so freely have in fact merely scratched the surface.

Comrade Wang Shuqin replied, "We believe many things in the 1950's were good, but we also did a number of naive and simple-minded things."

The Sinologist argued, "I do not agree they were naive and simple-minded. It was a beautiful spirit."

A poet with a chestful of medals and ribbons repeatedly called on us at the hotel. He said he wrote the lyrics for the song, "Moscow-Beijing," and gave us a photocopy of the lyrics (with Chinese translation) of another song, which he also wrote, extolling Soviet-Chinese friendship. He was extremely excited and kept saying, "Stalin! Mao Zedong!"

Soviet-Chinese people-to-people contacts have been revived to a certain extent over the past 2 years. Whenever they revisit the Soviet Union today, people who studied in that country in the 1950's inevitably return to their alma mater to look up teachers and classmates. They described to me scenes of welcomers lining the streets and presenting them with flowers. Then the Chinese and Soviets wept in one another's arms. Together again after a long separation, they bemoaned the current state of Soviet-Chinese relations as well as cried for the lost years. Sometimes Soviet friends would say even as they wept, "We thought we would never ever see you again. We heard that people who studied here have all been executed." Others wondered aloud tearfully, "Why has the relationship between our two countries become so bad?"

To the bulk of Soviet citizens, the answer to the last question is simply a mystery.

An elderly woman at the hotel asked us in a low voice, "What? Has our relationship gotten a little better?" Assured by our nods, she said with relief, "That's good, that's good."

We chatted with two tall, middle-aged women in a street in Tbilisi. Both were wearing a dark dress. Introducing themselves as college linguistics professors, they said, "We were so happy to hear that some Chinese visitors were coming. Let's hope our contacts can be revived."

Then there were those Soviet people who asked us interesting questions. For instance someone asked me (also softly, for an unknown reason), "How is Lenin regarded in your country? Do you have his statues there?" "Lenin was certainly a great revolutionary leader. Under his leadership, the October Revolution changed the course of world history. On every important festival, his picture is displayed at Tiananmen Square along with those of Marx, Engels and Stalin. As for statutes, there are not that many as statues in general are not common in Chinese cities." I would have liked to say something about statues, but checked myself out of respect for the Soviet people's feelings. After listening to my response, the inquirer looked both relieved and perplexed.

Others asked us whether we were still studying Marxist-Leninist works. Yet others bluntly queried us as to whether or not we were still practicing socialism. You may find this kind of questions irrelevant, but it does reflect an opinionated way of reasoning. People take what is as what ought to be. And it certainly reflects the gross inaccuracy of the information in the Soviet Union about China. We told them that Chinese universities offer courses in Marxism-Leninism, that the national press is in the process of putting up a new edition of "The Collected Works of Lenin" which we translated and compiled ourselves and that our constitution defines the nature of our socialism. I do not know which was more amazing and puzzling, their questions or our answers.

On the other hand, there were those who expressed relief at our positive replies.

I do not share their relief, though. Take the ordinary Soviet people, for instance. I think they seem more childish than the Chinese. They are excessively comfortable with a straightforward, textbook-like method of reasoning which does not let them see more than two alternatives. Everything is either black or white. They seem unable to grasp the complexity of modern international society with its multitude of dimensions, aspects and layers.

But the Soviet people generally feel good about themselves. Their country has had spectacular achievements in space technology and modern weaponry. According to some Chinese comrades who were in the Soviet Union in the 1950's, moreover, the country has changed dramatically for the better, with significant improvements in the people's standard of living, cultural norms and civic manners.

There is one thing about the Soviet Union which deeply impressed me, their high regard for intellectuals. Perhaps among all the governments in the world, they show the highest regard for their intellectuals. When a writer joins the Union of Soviet Writers, he immediately becomes entitled to an array of special benefits and supplies. Even today we in China still have the old habit of looking down upon professionals in the performing arts. In the Soviet Union, however, famous actors enjoy a high social status. Such titles as people's actor, meritorious actor and national prize winner all carry supreme honor. To the southwest of the Hotel Russia is a complex with a pointed top and a grandeur rivaling that of Moscow University. Known as home

of the arts, this complex provides luxury housing for the "three famous ones" and "three senior ones," to use our terminology of the 1960's. The offices and residences of the various institutes under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which we visited, are also of an above-average standard. The science museums, art museums, cultural palaces and theaters scattered throughout the country are invariably grand and magnificent. Even the offices of writers' and artists' associations must be considered the finest in the world.

Once we attended a banquet where the earliest arrivals were the ministers and deputy ministers of the government of the soviet republic concerned. It goes without saying that these dignitaries were an impressive-looking bunch, with as much "airs" as "clout." Making his appearance then was a poet whose works are said to have been translated into five languages. (Actually, that is not too many.) Professionally, the poet is subordinate to one of the ministers. On this occasion, however, his very appearance was enough to send the officials retreating to the sidelines. Taking centerstage, the poet launched forth into a passionate and stirring speech. After downing two glasses of wine, he threw all restraints to the wind, struck the furniture and stepped onto a chair, all the while pouring out a stream of ringing words. This behavior did not strike the ministers as impudent. Instead, they made a 5-minute speech before the banquet closed to thank the poet for taking time to honor the gathering with his presence, despite his "busy schedule."

An important reason for the consolidation of the Soviet regime is the fact that it cherishes, attracts and unites intellectuals. If genuinely qualified and knowledgeable people are made reasonably happy, obtain relatively decent working conditions, achieve a good living standard and secure a fairly high social status, "dissident" activities will remain a fringe movement, however powerful Western propaganda might portray it.

It must be said, though, that since the time and information at my disposal were limited, my judgement might be too sweeping, superficial and impressionistic.

The Soviet Union might be good or bad, friend or foe. It may be impregnable and it may still harbor the desire to annihilate us. When all is said and done, it is a complex country and not easy to understand. In 1987, it will be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. Over the past 70 years, no other event has had a greater impact than the October Revolution. Short on precedent but long on difficulties, the Soviet Union has transformed itself into a powerful nation in its own way, despite overwhelming odds and an often hostile world. Today it is a match for and a competitor of the No 1 capitalist power, the United States, a nation so uniquely favored by nature. Moreover, the Soviet Union considers itself the world's leader and mankind's savior, a superpower mentality it shares with the United States. It is unwilling to admit it, but the Soviet Union, like the United States, aspires to be the world's guardian and adopts a global strategy not without a touch of messianism. In the United States, I have also come across some complacent people who discuss the affairs of this continent or that country with passion and seeming familiarity. You would have thought they knew more about these places than the native populations themselves. They do not hesitate to but

actually consider themselves "good" at making snap judgments on foreign affairs, betraying an astounding sense of responsibility in the process.

Is this a tragedy or comedy? I do not know.

12581

CSO: 4005/1064

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

XU DUNXIAN NAMED MINISTER--Beijing, June 28 Kyodo--The Chinese Foreign Ministry has decided to name Xu Dunxin, Deputy Director of the Asian Affairs Department, as new minister at the Chinese embassy in Tokyo, official sources said Friday. Xu, known as a leading expert on Japanese affairs, is to succeed Ding Min. It is widely believed that China's ambassador to Japan Song Zhanguang is to be replaced soon by Zhang Su, now ambassador to Belgium. Xi is expected to be sent to Tokyo after Zhang assumes the new ambassadorial post. A former chief of the ministry's Japan desk, Xu accompanied Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping on his visit to Japan in 1978. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/297

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ANALYZES 'NEW, IMPORTANT' DEVELOPMENTS FOR MIDEAST TALKS

OW121441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 7 Jun 85

[News analysis by XINHUA reporter Rui Yingjie: "New Developments for Peace Talks Appear in Mideast"]

[Excerpts] Amman, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib announced on 5 June that the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation will carry on dialogue with U.S. officials in Jordan's capital Amman. The Palestine Liberation Organization will provide, within a week, the namelist of the Palestinian members who will join the joint delegation.

This indicates that progress is being made in Mideast peace talks.

Jordanian King Husayn visited the United States from 28 May to 1 June and talked with President Reagan on the latest developments in the current Mideast situation. Both sides assumed an optimistic attitude over the results of the talks.

King Husayn's visit to the United States constitutes another important action following U.S. visits by Egyptian President Mubarak and Saudi Arabian King Fahd; such actions can be regarded as new, important exploration undertaken by the Arab nations on Mideast peace talks.

King Husayn reportedly suggested that the United States should, first of all, conduct direct talks with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which includes PLO representatives. This is the first step. The second step is to have PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat formally announced recognition of Israel, while the United States simultaneously recognizes the PLO and openly supports the Palestinian people's national "self-determination" in the Jordanian federation. The third step is to convene an international meeting. The fourth step is direct negotiations between 'Arafat and Israel. With regard to Husayn's suggestions, the United States welcomed the February Agreement between Jordanian King Husayn and PLO Chairman 'Arafat and praised it as an "extremely positive step forward." However, the United States declined to make direct contact with any delegation which includes PLO leaders. Nevertheless, Western news media held that U.S. stance on this issue is more flexible than before.

People here believe that the fact that the United States has agreed to hold direct talks with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is doubtlessly a new move in Mideast peace talks. However, the road to peace in Middle East remains long and tortuous. Whether the United States will really respect the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and prevent the ultrarightist forces within the Israeli ruling clique from obstructing and undermining peace has yet to be seen and proven by future facts.

CSO: 4005/1076

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAEL'S DELAY OF ITS FORCE WITHDRAWAL

HK140408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 6

["Commentary" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Chen Jichang [7115 4480 2490] and Zhou Guoming [0719 0948 6900] through "special dispatch" from Damascus: "What Are Israel's Intentions in Delaying Its Troop Withdrawal?"]

[Excerpts] As scheduled the Israeli authorities should have withdrawn all troops from Lebanon in early June. Israeli Prime Minister Peres repeatedly indicated that the Israeli troops would all be withdrawn from Lebanon on 6 June (the 3d anniversary of the beginning of Israel's war of aggression against Lebanon). However, the Israeli authorities have not made good their promise of force withdrawal so far.

On the evening of 5 June, Peres did not mention the issue of force withdrawal at all when he made a televised speech on the current situation. On 6 June [wuliaoli] [3527 6849 1159 0448], commander of Israel's northern military region, declared that Israel had completed the final phase of force withdrawal from Lebanon. However, Israeli Defense Minister Rabin said next day that Israel "still has to leave hundreds of troops stationed along the Lebanon-Israel borders." People may naturally ask why the Israeli authorities violated their promise and delayed withdrawing their troops from Lebanon. What did they really want to do?

As people know, during the war of aggression against Lebanon over the past 3 years, Israel has suffered serious manpower and monetary losses. According to statistics published by the Israeli authorities, 654 Israeli soldiers were killed and another 3,873 people were wounded in the war. This shows the heaviest casualties of any war that Israel has experienced. Israel had to spend some \$1 million each day on the battle fields in Lebanon, and the heavy military spending has forced Israel's economy to the brink of collapse. The war of aggression against Lebanon has brought an all-round and profound political, economic, and social crisis to Israel. The Israeli authorities have been strongly condemned by public opinion at home and abroad. This is the background against which the Peres government tried to extricate itself from the difficult position at home and abroad. On 14 January this year, it dished out a three-phase force withdrawal "plan" and gave up the prerequisites that Syria should withdraw troops at the same time. In mid-April, Israel accomplished the first and second phases of force withdrawal. However, when the force

withdrawal plan entered its third phase, Israel insisted that a "security zone" be set up in South Lebanon along the Lebanese-Israeli border with a width of 8 to 12 kilometers and the "security zone" be controlled by the pro-Israeli "South Lebanese Army." Even so, what the Israeli authorities are most worried about is whether the "South Lebanese Army" is able to control the situation on its own after all Israeli troops are pulled out. It seems that Israel's insistence on supporting the "South Lebanese Army" and establishing the "security zone" is the main reason why it delayed the force withdrawal.

People have noticed that Israel's delay of force withdrawal is also related to the development of the Lebanese situation. Some observers here hold that Israel's other purpose of delaying force withdrawals is to obstruct some countries' diplomatic activities concerning the Middle East peace talks.

It is obvious that the continuing presence of the Israeli army in Lebanon will become the cause of new crisis in Lebanon and will set new and serious obstacles to Lebanon's efforts to terminate its civil war, to end foreign invasion, and to restore independence and sovereignty.

CSO: 4005/1076

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MEETS BOTSWANA DELEGATION

OW161047 Nanjing Jingsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department, a delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party headed by Peter Mmusi, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Botswana Democratic Party and vice president, arrived in Nanjing by train on the morning of 13 June.

Greeting the distinguished Botswana guests at the train station were Sun Han, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, (Hu Xujian), deputy secretary of the Nanjing City Party Committee, and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned.

As Botswana is an agricultural county, Chairman Mmusi was greatly interested in agricultural projects. The Botswana guests visited the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the afternoon.

The Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee gave a dinner at Nanjing Restaurant in honor of Chairman Mmusi and his party on the evening of 13 June. Vice Governor Ling Qihong and others attended the dinner.

Speaking at the dinner, Comrade Han Peixin said: Friendly exchanges between Jiangsu and Botswana have expanded in recent years. We were deeply impressed with Late President Khama's visit to Nanjing in 1979. The current visit by Chairman Mmusi will further enhance the friendship between us.

Chairman Mmusi said: Your province's economic construction and agricultural research projects have left profound impression on us. Through our cooperation, we will also be benefited from the results of your research projects. We will learn more from your experience and popularize it in Botswana. May our cooperative relations further expand.

CSO: 4005/1076

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

DONATIONS, AID TO SENEGAL, KENYA--Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has donated medicine and medical equipment worth 18 million francs CFA to Senegal. The donation was presented to Senegalese Government representatives in Dakar yesterday. China has also donated acrobatic equipment to Kenya, as part of an agreement under which China helped train 24 Kenyan acrobats. The Kenyan acrobats completed a two-year training course in Guangzhou, China, and returned home last month. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 25 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/285

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. HOUSE DECISION TERMED DANGEROUS--Managua, June 28 (Xinhua)--Nicaragua last night denounced the adoption by the U.S. House of Representatives of an amendment on the use of U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua as another extremely irresponsible and dangerous move smacking of a U.S. plan to invade Nicaragua. The U.S. House adopted an amendment yesterday which allows President Ronald Reagan to use U.S. combat troops in Nicaragua without congressional permission in the event of "clear and urgent danger" to U.S. citizens residing in that Central American country. Denouncing the U.S. House decision as the product of pressure put on Congress by President Reagan, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said last night the decision constitutes an extreme danger for his country. He said that the decision was made against the background of a complicated international situation and charged that the Reagan administration has taken advantage of tensions in other parts of the world as a pretext to step up interference in Nicaragua. Borge said that his government will examine the U.S. decision and choose what measures it should take in such a serious reality. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 29 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/297

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPLEMENTATION OF DOCUMENT NO 7 URGED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: Commemorating the First Anniversary of the Issuing of CPC Central Committee's Document No 7]

[Text] One year ago, the CPC Central Committee relayed the state Family Planning Council's report on the status of family planning and issued Document No 7 for 1984. Over the past year, family planning departments of various levels have conducted their work under the guidance of various party committees and in accordance with the directives of Document No 7. They have stressed the importance of studying the document and rectified the ideology that guides family planning. They have paid special attention to investigation and research in order to understand basic-level work in family planning and how the masses have responded to it. They have implemented the party Central Committee's directives on a trial basis in order to familiarize themselves with the newly instituted policy of one child per couple. They have also helped the public, particularly minority nationals, solve problems. In terms of work style, they have endeavored to continue the fine tradition of the party's mass work by eschewing "unitary" and arbitrary measures. In implementing reform measures, they have allowed the basic levels greater autonomy. They have also stressed scientific technology so that child-bearing-age couples may enjoy high-quality services. Moreover, they have been pursuing the open-door policy internationally and have introduced technical know-how and foreign capital into China. In short, the work in family planning that has been accomplished over the past year in accordance with the directives in Document No 7 has won the support of the public and cadres. It has been carried out in an aggressive way and is beneficial to the situation as a whole.

At present, work in family planning is satisfactory--its guiding ideology is accurate and its policy continues to be perfected. We strive constantly to improve our work style and the relationship between the party and the masses. Moreover, population growth is under control and the quality of our people is widely recognized as being higher. Such are the characteristics of our work in family planning. On the other hand, we should recognize that the changes that took place over the past year will lead to greater changes in the future and that we have acknowledged and dealt with only some of the issues mentioned in Document No 7. It will be quite some time before we can resolve all the problems thoroughly. Not every locale has implemented the directives in Document

No 7 thoroughly. This problem can be resolved if we study earnestly and adhere to the document and promote its spirit among the cadres and the masses so that it becomes known that Document No 7 is an important document that will guide China on the road to proper family planning. This is why one of the things we have to accomplish over the next few years is the thorough implementation of Document No 7.

We must comprehend the ideology that guides Document No 7 in order to promote and implement it thoroughly. We must center work in family planning around our mission, goal and the four modernizations. Family planning policy should be reasonable in order to win the support of the masses and the endorsement of the cadres. We should improve our work style, be pragmatic and realistic and devote ourselves to solid work. Our work, particularly that related to technology, should be designed to serve the people. In short, family planning should be conducted to improve the overall situation and be in keeping with the mass line. The promotion and implementation of Document No 7 must be carried out with these goals in mind.

What then is meant by improving the "overall situation"? It means that we must first realize the four modernizations, develop productive forces, quadruple industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century, raise the per-capita income to \$800 and limit China's population to around 1.2 billion. Second, we must devote between 30 and 50 years to increasing our national output and raising our living standard to that of the developed countries. This is what is meant by the "overall situation." The experience we have acquired over the past year tells us that we must observe the following principles in conducting family planning. First, work in family planning must be carried out with the overall situation in mind, which means that we should effectively limit the growth of the population on the one hand and try to achieve stability by having the party work closely with the public on the other. Second, we must not do anything that is detrimental to the overall situation. Third, we should acknowledge, summarize and propagandize the positive experiences that we have acquired as new circumstances continue to develop and modify those policies, systems and methods that are no longer appropriate.

We must be realistic and recognize that China is an extremely populous country, with 80 percent of its people living in rural villages, where it is economically and culturally backward and where the masses do not know much about family planning. The party Central Committee's Document No 7 bespeaks the party's intention to base its work in family planning on realistic needs. The policy proposed in the document is based upon the needs of the state and the people. In designing our work, we should take into consideration the needs of the state, the people, the present and the future. This is why population control and family planning policy must comply with realistic needs.

As far as the issue of following the mass line goes, we have learned that we must have faith in and rely upon the masses in carrying out our work; work in family planning in particular should be conducted in this manner. As long as the party's policy is reasonable, it will win the support and cooperation of the public. Many of the basic-level comrades have acted according to the directives in Document No 7 and continued the fine tradition of the party's mass work by being child-bearing-age couples' "bosom buddies" and having "heart-to-heart talks"

with them. They help the public solve problems assist single-child families and the public with their finances, integrate work in family planning with efforts to fulfill the needs of the masses, combine ideological work with practical work and offer "services" instead of "supervision" to child-bearing-age couples. We should summarize and promote these practices.

In order to implement Document No 7 thoroughly the party committees and governments of various levels must strengthen their leadership in family planning and work together with the concerned departments. The implementation of the family planning policy is China's national policy and concerns the future of the Chinese nation. The structure of the population in China foretells the arrival of another baby boom. Population control is still one of the most important problems that confront us. On the first anniversary of the issuance of Document No 7, we pledge to continue implementing its directives according to the principle of "caring about important issues, comprehending the overall situation and attending to one's duties." We must award those people who have performed well, overcome difficulties and resolve problems in order to implement work in family planning and initiate a new phase.

12680

CSO: 4005/910

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIR RAID SHELTERS HELD IN WUHAN

HK181252 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 85

/Text/ The Second National Conference on Construction of Air Raid Shelters ended in Wuhan today. The conference pointed out that in building people's air defense installations, it is necessary to uphold the principle of linking the use of air raid shelters in peacetime with that in wartime. In this way, the role of air defense installations can be given full play.

The conference was held by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection in Wuhan. Attending the conference were responsible persons from urban construction and air defense departments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and relevant departments of the State Council and the PLA.

At the conference, the participants studied the air defense regulations formulated by the State Council and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, and summed up and exchanged experiences in people's air defense construction. They held that the construction of people's air defense installations is an important part of national defense construction. The purpose of building air raid shelters is to shelter people quickly in wartime out of harm and be used in peacetime as underground spaces serving people's life and production. In the future, it is necessary to adhere to this principle. In building air defense installations, we must, in connection with other civil construction projects, proceed from the principle of seeking truth from facts, giving prominence to key projects, and paying attention to practical effects. After building an air raid shelter, we must exploit it and make full use of it. We must do our utmost to raise the economic and social effects of air defense shelters.

During the conference, all the delegates visited some people's air defense projects in Wuhan. They highly valued the initial achievements which Wuhan City has made in exploiting and using air defense spaces.

Dai Nianci, vice minister of the Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Ministry, attended the conference and delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/1088

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH REN ZHONGLIN ON LAW'S ROLE IN COMMERCE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese 15 Apr 85 pp 16-17

[Report on interview with Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau, by LIAOWANG reporter: "Economic Vigor Requires Effective Management; Effective Management Boosts the Economy;" date of interview not given]

[Text] Our reporter recently interviewed Comrade Ren Zhonglin [0117 0022 2651], director of the State Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau and asked him how we could strengthen the law in commerce and trade administration and promote reform, in light of the new circumstances.

Comrade Ren Zhonglin said that industry and commerce administration agencies are government agencies charged with enforcing economic legislation. Their main duties and functions are to implement the party and state's economic policies, laws and regulations; exercise administrative supervision over industrial and commercial enterprises; stamp out illegal business operations; protect the social and economic order; ensure that the national plan is carried out; promote production; activate circulation and invigorate the economy. Premier Zhao Ziyang has said, "No department can interfere with industry and commerce administration agencies in the exercise of their functions and powers." Vice Premier Tian Jiyun [3944 4764 0061] said, "To invigorate the economy, we must manage it, and to manage it, we need laws. And who are to enforce the laws? Industry and commerce administration agencies. We depend on them to enforce the laws and enforce them well." On the whole, these agencies have fulfilled their responsibilities quite satisfactorily in recent years, ensuring and promoting our progress in economic reform.

China's legal system in industry and commerce administration has been strengthened continuously over the past few years. According to Ren Zhonglin, over 20 pieces of industrial and commercial legislation have been enacted by the National People's Congress and the State Council since 1981. Still, industrial and commercial legislation has failed to keep pace with reform, giving rise to situations in which the law becomes ill suited to the new circumstances. In fact, a major explanation for the latest evil tendencies is our legal weaknesses. This year, 1985, marks the first year when structural economic reform gets underway across the board. As the economy is further

invigorated and reform becomes all-embracing, we have an increasing need to strengthen economic legislation and beef up industry and commerce administration and management so that we will have laws to follow. We must enforce them strictly and investigate every case in which a law has been broken. But we must make clear one point. By strengthening the legal system and toughening up administration, we aim to serve as a guide for reform, protecting it and promoting it. It is not our aim to retreat, to go back where we came from. Consequently, our industry and commerce administration agencies must uphold the principle of invigorating the domestic economy and opening the country to the world, seriously execute relevant party and government policies, and strengthen our management and supervision to ensure the success of our reform. This is a guiding ideology we must develop in our work. It is wrong to set reform against the need to strengthen management and assume that since we have the open door policy and economic invigoration, we have no use for strong management. Also mistaken is to infer from the mere mention of management that "control" is in and the open door policy and economic reforms are out.

Ren Zhonglin said that some unhealthy tendencies have appeared since the last quarter of 1984. They must be curbed to ensure the smooth progress of economic reform. Among the more serious unhealthy tendencies in industry and commerce administration are the following.

First, many party and government organs and their cadres have been going into business and running their own enterprises. According to the preliminary statistics of the industry and commerce administration bureaus of 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the number of party and state organs and their cadres who have gone into business has exceeded 16,000. The reason why party and state organs are granted powers by the state is to promote the people's interests. When a party or state organ and its cadres engage in business, they are in effect mixing their official functions with private business and confusing their public authority with private interests. This is a case of exploiting one's public office to advance personal gains. Not only does such a practice disrupt the economy and jeopardize reform, but it also damages the party climate and corrupts cadres. Under no circumstances will we allow it to go on. Industry and commerce administration agencies must make it their priority during the first half of 1985 to eliminate such practices and consider this task a crucial guarantee of economic reform.

A complete shake-up and rectification is needed in enterprises run by party and state organs and their people, particularly where they are involving themselves in all manners of trade. We must sternly crack down on people who go into business by exploiting their public office and use all sorts of loopholes to promptly resell at a profit what they have just bought. We should revoke their licenses and confiscate their huge profits. We must demand that tax evaders pay all the taxes they owe the state and impose a fine on them. Enterprises in industry, transportation, technical consulting and services are allowed to continue but must comply with all regulations promulgated by the party Central Committee and the State Council and adopt a correct business orientation. In terms of finance, personnel and material resources, these enterprises must be separate from the organ or unit

concerned, functioning as independent entities solely responsible for their own losses and profits.

Ren Zhonglin said that in this shake-up and rectification, industry and commerce administration agencies at all levels must closely follow the leadership of the party committees and the governments, coordinate their moves with the discipline inspection commissions and other departments concerned, and operate in strict accordance with relevant policies. Their attitude must be firm, their work must be meticulous and their way of solving problems must be sound. In this way, the unhealthy tendency can certainly be checked.

Second, some units and individuals are reaping massive profits by reselling on the spot important means of production and durable consumer goods in short supply, eg., steel, automobiles and color TV sets. Every time an article changes hands, the price goes up. Some merchandise changes hands several times, each time accompanied by a price increase, even before it leaves the warehouse. These practices make for runaway price hikes. Some speculators and swindlers resort to forging contracts, receipts and licences. Just such a fraudulent case was uncovered in Yutian County, Hebei Province, not long ago in which a total of 12 million yuan was swindled through the so-called selling of 20,000 imported color TV sets. We must firmly put a stop to this kind of illegal activity which disrupts market prices and jeopardizes the social and economic order. The wholesale of important means of production and durable consumer goods in short supply must be limited to state-run enterprises, goods and materials departments, supply and marketing cooperatives and enterprises which make the products themselves. No other enterprise is allowed to deal in this business. Also to be kept out are brokers hoping to cash in on others' efforts by acting as go-betweens. We forbid the practice of illegally buying up from a retail store commodities in demand in the market and instantly reselling them at a profit. Nor do we permit the reselling of planned supply coupons for profit. When a commodity whose price is set by the state changes hands, the official price must be followed strictly. There must be no arbitrary price increase and no attempt to demand extra money in one guise or another. We must severely clamp down on people who counterfeit contracts, receipts and licenses to facilitate swindling, speculation and other profiteering activities.

Third, some units and individuals have been manufacturing and selling fake products. In Hebei, for instance, some units have been counterfeiting "Yongjiu," "Phoenix" and "Flying Dove" brand bicycles. Phony watches are being made in Wenzhou, Zhejiang. Other examples are fake name-brand wines and cigarettes made in certain parts of Shandong, Henan and Hebei, and fake honey, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and drugs. Counterfeiting infringes upon trademark rights, harms consumer interests, damages production and even threatens human health and therefore must be stamped out.

Ren Zhonglin pointed out that some state-run enterprises must bear a certain measure of responsibility for this state of affairs. Some watch factories, for example, have been dumping large quantities of defective and rejected spare parts on the market, making things easy for the counterfeiter. Over 50 watch factories all over the country are reportedly dumping defective spare parts in Wenzhou. Some cigarette factories, too, have been selling massive

quantities of trademarked wrappers. Then there are printers which print trademarks on fake products. All these loopholes must be closed.

Apart from product counterfeiting, we must pay attention to false advertising. Advertising is instrumental in promoting production, educating consumers, disseminating information and stimulating the economy. The problem now is that instead of improving product quality and increasing economic results, some enterprises are exploiting the medium of advertising to make exaggerated and false claims in an attempt to deceive the public. As a result, the consumer suffers. We must severely deal with advertising which is fraudulent and causes losses.

Ren Zhonglin noted that the unhealthy tendencies which have emerged in the new situation are not limited to the three mentioned above. Others include arbitrary price increases, covert and otherwise; speculation in foreign exchange; the indiscriminate issue of lottery tickets and the wanton publication and sale of harmful newspapers and magazines. Industry and commerce administration agencies must also deal with these unhealthy tendencies conscientiously in coordination with other relevant departments.

Lastly Ren Zhonglin said that industry and commerce administration agencies must continue to eradicate "leftist" influences, taking special care to grasp the correct policy in the course of enforcement. Under no circumstances can they regard as unhealthy tendencies practices which are consistent with CPC Central Committee policies and regulations. They must make an effort to preserve the enthusiasm for reform among the masses of cadres and ordinary people. Our industry and commerce administration agencies not only enforce the law, but are also reformers. Therefore, we must warmly support new things and new methods suited to reform. A multitude of new conditions and problems will continuously appear in the course of reform. How to strengthen management in the midst of reform poses a new problem for us, one which requires us to probe into realities, master new conditions in a timely way, research new problems, acquire new experience, formulate appropriate new laws and regulations, revise existing laws not suited to the new situation and gradually build up a new management system. Only thus can industry and commerce administration live up to the demands of economic reform and contribute to the magnificent goals of socialist modernization.

12581

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22 July 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON CONSUMER PROTECTION LEGISLATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese 15 Apr 85 pp 18-20

[Article by Chen Tanjiang [7115 6151 1730]: "Summary of Symposium on Consumer Protection Legislation"]

[Text] Date: 14 March 1985.

Convening Units: Economic Law Research Center, State Council;
Chinese Consumers' Association.

Correct New Unhealthy Tendencies and Protect 1 Billion People's Interests

Gu Ming [7357 2494] (Leader of the Economic Law Research Center, State Council; adviser to the Chinese Consumers' Association; symposium organizer)

The Chinese Consumers' Association was set up with the approval of the State Council. According to the constitution of the association, its goals are to be society's watchdog over commodities and services, protect consumers' interests, guide the consumption of the masses and promote the development of the socialist commodity economy. The political and economic situations in China today are indeed very good. But new unhealthy tendencies have emerged even against this positive backdrop. For instance, party and government organs and their cadres are going into business and operating their own enterprises. In addition, there have been runaway price hikes; reselling goods, materials and imported merchandise in short supply at a profit; speculation in foreign currency and foreign currency certificates; indiscriminate issue of lottery tickets, bonuses and awards with all sorts of pretexts and so on. These unhealthy tendencies have seriously damaged the party's fine traditions, infringed upon national interests, disrupted the reform of the economic system, corrupted some cadres and members of the public and will ultimately hurt the interests of the consumer. Take the buy-and-win-a-prize business, for instance. It exploits people's tendency to depend on Lady Luck. In this case, the merchants either raise the prices of their goods or use this gimmick to get rid of their overpriced and shoddy products. Then there are people who shortchange their customers or sell them counterfeit products. Consumers are being ripped off left and right.

We have invited comrades from legal circles and related departments to attend today's symposium titled "Symposium on the Enactment of Consumer Protection Legislation."

The Overriding Goal of Legislation Is To Serve The People

Li Yanshou [2621 5888 2219] (Deputy Director, State Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau; President, Chinese Consumers' Association; symposium organizer)

In general, our market today remains a sellers' market; you can only buy what they sell you. Not long ago we discovered that it is not enough merely to buy a good product; it may very well come with an inferior part. Sometimes our purchases turn out to be lemons. For instance, some people spend eight or nine hundred yuan for a refrigerator only to find out later it either could not refrigerate or overdoes it. There are also counterfeit bicycles, cigarettes, liquors, etc. We are not talking about tens of thousands of counterfeit name-brand bicycles, but hundreds of thousands. Many customers have been taken in. Each counterfeit Maotai bottle sells for 5 yuan, while a counterfeit Maotai bottle of wine goes for 12, even 20 yuan. In addition, there is the question of safety. Among domestic appliances, electric blankets are known to have electrocuted people. Phony drugs and food can lead to poisoning.

The primary goal of enacting laws and regulations is to serve the people and protect consumer interests. You are invited to this meeting today to give us the benefit of your thought.

The Consumers' Association Must Be Given Statutory Rights

Sun Liyu [1327 0500 0151] (Adviser to the Economic Law Research Center, State Council)

As an organization devoted to safeguarding consumer interests, the Chinese Consumers' Association must possess certain rights (and obligations, of course). The association should hear complaints from consumers and handle disputes between sellers and buyers and between producers and consumers. Such disputes can take several forms:

The first kind includes relatively minor and simple disputes in which the Consumers' Association can mediate. Sometimes a dispute occurs between a buyer and a seller because the former is hypercritical. In these circumstances, the job of the association is to educate the consumer and hence protect the seller or producer. If the seller or producer is at fault and refuses to admit his errors, the association should ask him to give an explanation, demand a refund or suggest that the defective article be exchanged for a good one. We must make a law to ensure that the Consumers' Association is empowered to take such actions.

In the second type of cases, the interests of the consumer have been infringed upon. Here the association should have the authority to conduct an investigation and make recommendations on what actions to take. If it cannot

solve the problem, it may submit the case to the industry and commerce administration bureau or even try to pursue legal responsibility, should the case be serious enough to warrant that course of action. If the court agrees to hear the case, the Consumers' Association should file suit on behalf of the consumer.

The third type of cases involves food products and other consumer goods which tests and inspection have verified as substandard, stale, deteriorated or toxic. The association should have the authority to stop their sale immediately and report the case to the industry and commerce administration bureau for its disposal.

Social Supervision and Democratic Management of the Market

Sun Yaming [1327 0068 2494] (Adviser to the Economic Law Research Center, State Council)

Now that we have a consumers' association, we can achieve the social supervision and democratic management of the market. After being taken for a ride, a consumer can complain to the Consumers' Association. This is social supervision. The association publicly announces the quality of a certain product. This, too, is social supervision. The market is being managed by various parties -- the Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau, Sanitation Bureau, Statistics Bureau, Commodity Prices Bureau and so on. But all this is just administrative control after all. We must combine this kind of management with democratic management by the masses and mobilize them to take part in market management. A consumer who has unknowingly bought a product of poor quality or has other problems can complain to the Consumers' Association. The latter conducts an investigation and assists the administrative agencies in managing the market. The consumer exercises social supervision over commodities. The Consumers' Association exercises democratic control over the market. This should be an important part of consumer protection legislation.

Consumer Rights and Interests Must Be Delimited

Yang Hong [2799 3163] (Director, Law and Regulation Bureau, State Economic Commission)

In drawing up laws and regulations to safeguard consumer rights and interests, we must also consider some practical issues. The law should intervene when a consumer buys food or other consumer goods and then discovers that they are defective. But should the law also intervene when means of production (walking tractors, chemical fertilizers) have problems, when a domestic appliance is burned because of a faulty power supply, or when problems occur in the course of transportation and consignment? I am inclined to say no for the time being. There are other circumstances in which I think we should not intervene, eg., when a consumer buys an article at a reduced price, when he purchases something in a buy-and-win-a-prize situation and when he patronizes an unlicensed vendor in the free market. In short, there must be limits to the consumer rights and interests which we write into law.

Enacting a Consumer Protection Basic Law

Wang Zhengming [3769 2973 2494] (Leader of the Office, Economic Law Research Center, State Council)

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state has enacted many laws and regulations to safeguard consumer interests, eg., regulations to encourage high-quality products, trademark law and regulations for the implementation of that law, drug control law, food sanitation control law, provisional regulations for advertising control, country fair trade control regulations, commodity price regulations and so on. While we have a fair amount of single-purpose consumer protection legislation, it is less than perfect. So there is a need for a consumer protection basic law laying down clearly the basic rights and legitimate interests of the consumer.

Consumer protection legislation should seek to safeguard consumer's interests with regard to services as well as commodity consumption. "Services" here includes transportation, consignment and repair.

Learn From Foreign Consumer Protection Legislation

Rui Mu [5360 3092] (regular member of the Economic Law Research Center, State Council; professor at Beijing University)

Foreign economic legislation on consumer protection can be divided into four kinds: 1. general consumer protection legislation; 2. product liability law. This comes into existence only when a nation reaches a certain stage of development; 3. anti-monopoly law to preserve trade competition; and 4. assorted technical standards (economic technical standards and technical economic standards).

We can learn from foreign experience. Judging from China's actual circumstances, we can live with a consumer protection basic law. More complex is the product liability law as it demands that we take into consideration the producer's rights as well as those of the consumer. It affects a producer's profits and losses and involves his ability or otherwise to pay damages to the consumer. Also, different enterprises have different production conditions. When a socialist nation like us goes in for product liability legislation, we must be mindful of the interests of producers and consumers alike. Our regulations must achieve the right balance between the consumer's interests and the producer's. As for technical standards and technical legislation, we must continue to perfect them and work out feasible, practical technical standards.

Legislation Should Reflect Consumers' Opinions; Enforcement Should Represent Consumer Interests

Tang Zongshun [3282 1350 3293] (Adviser to the State Patent Bureau)

Commodities such as food and drugs should come with clear explanations, complete with information on ingredients, contents, dosage, things to be noted

when consuming the product, date of production and expiration date. Other general products should also carry directions. If a consumer does not use an article as directed, he will be liable for any consequences arising from its consumption. However, the producer and the store will be held responsible for problems which occur after a consumer uses an article which does not have directions. Garments should also come with laundering and ironing instructions. In foreign countries, it is even stated on some plastic bags used as clothes wrappers that they must not be given to children who may suffocate inside them. It is the responsibility of the producer to include written explanations. This is a matter of consumer interest.

In the process of writing a law, the Consumers' Association should listen to and reflect consumer opinions. In enforcing the law, it must represent legitimate consumer rights and interests. The Consumers' Association may also send a representative to sit on the jury when a court of law is trying a case in which a consumer's interests have been violated. Alternatively, it may act as the consumer's legal representative.

China Should Enact A Product Liability Law

Fei Zonghui [6316 1350 5966] (deputy judge, Economic Court, Supreme People's Court)

Safeguarding consumer interests requires an integrated approach. All of us -- administrative, legislative and judicial organs -- have a hand in it.

Some socialist nations devote a special chapter in their civil law to consumer protection, which may include provisions requiring retail stores selling durable consumer goods to deliver a product to the consumer's home and help with installation. Under the law, the seller may not be paid until after a trial period. There are also stringent regulations governing the tourist industry. The law requires detailed information on the itinerary of a tour group, including information on hotels and meals. If any of this falls short of standards, the operator must compensate his customers. Other countries have enacted special legislation that deals with consumer protection exclusively.

As the first step in safeguarding consumer interests, we may begin with commodity circulation by writing a statute outlawing irregular exchanges. Product liability law is another thing we should work on. We import a host of products from abroad, some of which are of a poor quality. Even counterfeit drugs are known to have been slipped into China. We must legislate against this kind of thing. A product liability law deals with liability problems of a non-contractual nature, that is, personal injury and property losses caused by the quality of a product. In formulating such a law, we must take into consideration problems which may arise in international economic intercourse as well as domestic situations in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of our people. This is why some people now believe that product liability law should be a branch of international law--international product liability law.

Protect the Consumer From Economic, Physical and Psychological Injury

Xu Jie [1776 2638] (Head, Department of Economic Law, China Political Science and Law University)

We know numerous cases today in which consumers' interests have been infringed upon, primarily in these three ways.

Economic losses - This occurs when something good is teamed up and sold together with a shoddy article, eg., selling good cigarettes with mouldy ones and selling fresh vegetables mixed with stale vegetables.

Physical injury - a relatively obvious example is drugs. Another is canned food. Last year I bought some imported canned butter only to discover when I got home that it was made in 1956. Counterfeit liquors have a high lead content and are harmful to human health.

Psychological damage -- Some sales clerks and attendants have a poor service attitude, which consumers find insufferable. A number of stores do their stocktaking during business hours and ignore their customers. At night, some restaurants start cleaning up even while their customers are eating. Certain stores have posted on their walls criteria for the selection of outstanding attendants. Absurdly, one such condition is "not hitting or cursing customers." How does that make one an "outstanding" attendant?

Establishing and Perfecting a Functional Enforcement Agency

Wang Zhenrong [3769 2182 2837] (Deputy Director of the General Office, Ministry of Commerce)

Judging by China's present circumstances, I think our legislative priority is to concentrate on single-subject laws, of which we have already enacted a large number covering such subjects as food sanitation, drugs and medicines and commodity price control. The trade law now being drafted is both a departmental law and a consumer protection statute since consumer protection will be a major part of it. It will include concrete provisions prohibiting shortchanging a customer, passing an inferior product off as a good one, mixing quality products with shoddy ones, etc. Also to be written into law are the "three guarantees," a pledge by the seller to make refunds, accept exchanges and carry out repairs.

We must establish and perfect a functional agency to be in charge of enforcement. Right now it is hard to buy, to sell, and to make a complaint, that is, it is difficult for an aggrieved consumer to seek redress. I suggest that the Chinese Consumers' Association set up branch agencies at the local level and entrust to them a single mission, namely, receiving visitors and complaints from consumers, thereby giving them a place to go to air their grievances.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JINTAO TALK TO YOUTH--Seven thousand young people in the capital gathered at the Great Hall of the People today to hear speeches on the theme of "dedicating our youth to the defense of the frontier areas." The speeches, given by seven young soldiers from the Unnan front about their love for the motherland and pursuit of their ideals, aroused warm response from the young people of all nationalities and from various circles. Speaking at today's session, Hu Jintao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said that the brilliant work accomplished by the border defense heroes should be propagated among young people in an active, widespread and deepgoing manner; that all types of lively activities should be launched to organize young people to emulate heroes; and that young people should be helped in transforming their enthusiasm and drive, aroused from emulating the heroes, into a powerful force to encourage them to become educated people with noble ideas and a high sense of morality and discipline. /passage omitted/ Since 8 May, the speaking group, cosponsored by the CYL Central Committee and the PLA General Political Department, has given more than 40 lecture sessions in Beijing. Tianjin, Shandong, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan and Hubei; more than 100,000 people have heard their speeches. /Excerpts/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 18 Jun 85/

AGNES SMEDLEY'S WORKS--To commemorate Agnes Smedley, an intimate friend of the Chinese people and an outstanding internationalist fighter, the XINHUA News Agency will publish a four-volume book "The Works of Smedley." Agnes Smedley, a noted American writer and reporter, dedicated herself to the Chinese revolution from her first arrival in China in 1928 to her death in 1950. The book will contain her representative works on China and its people during the revolutionary years. The first volume will come off the press this August, and the remaining volumes will be published by the end of this year. /Summary/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0011 GMT 16 Apr 85/

ASSOCIATION NEW CHAIRMAN--The third member representative meeting of the Chinese Association of Ballad Singers closed on 23 April, at which Luo Yusheng was elected chairman; Gao Yuanjun, Luo Yang, Wu Zongxi, Jiang Yuequan, Xia Yutian, Liu Lanfang and Jiang Kun were elected vice chairmen. Tao Dun, Hou Baolin, and Han Gixiang were asked to become advisers. /Summary/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 24 Apr 85/

CHINESE ART NEWS--ZHONGGUO MEISHU BAO /CHINESE ART NEWS /0022 0948 5019 2611 1032/ /, China's first nationwide art newspaper, will begin publication on 5 July for distribution at home and abroad. The newspaper will be published once a week, and will give wide coverage to the activities of China's art circle, the current creations of Chinese artists, and other art-related news. It will also devote considerable space to popularizing art knowledge and introducing China's ancient paintings, calligraphy, architectural works, and other cultural relics, as well as some ancient and modern artistic works from Europe Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. /Summary/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 3 Jun 85/

CSO: 4005/1088

EAST REGION

WAN LI INSPECTS WORK IN ANHUI

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Qian Lin [6929 2651]: "Comrade Wan Li Returns to Anhui to Inspect Work; Visiting Cadres and the Masses in Anhui and Studying a Solution to Controlling the Huai He; Wan Li Plants a Grape Myrtle Tree and Two Osmanthus Trees in the Soil of Anhui"]

[Text] On March 9 Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, returned to his old haunt Anhui after a separation of many years. He came to visit cadres and the masses and to look into a solution to the problem of controlling the Huai River.

On the morning of March 11, just as the Sixth Session of the Second Plenary Meeting of the Third Provincial People's Congress being held in the Hefei Jiang Huai Great Theater was adjourning for a rest, Comrade Wan Li, radiating power and vitality, entered the lounge. He was accompanied by comrades Huang Huang [7806 3874], Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507], Yang Haibo [2799 3189 3134], Yuan Zhen [5913 2182], and Wang Guangyu [3769 0342 1342]. He held cordial meetings with representatives of the Provincial People's Congress and with old comrades observing the Provincial Political Consultative Conference. Meeting after such a long separation, everyone was particularly joyous. Comrade Wan Li shook hands and extended greetings to his old comrades. He affectionately patted his old comrades' shoulders and wished them strength in their old age.

Amid enthusiastic applause, Comrade Wan Li stepped up to the conference hall platform along with Li Peng [3810 7720], vice premier of the State Council; Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3932], director of Agricultural Policy Research Office in the Central Secretariat; Qian Zhengying [6929 2973 5391], minister of Water Resources and Electric Power, all of whom had come to Hefei to participate in the conference on controlling the Huai River. With deep emotion, Comrade Wan Li said that he had been away from Anhui for five years without returning. He missed everyone and had been longing to see the cadres and people of this area again. He wanted to see whether there had been any change in the poverty-stricken state of this area. This was the purpose of his visit. Comrade Wan Li went on to express much pleasure that under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, the people of Anhui had achieved numerous successes. He said that the Central Committee and the State Council have issued directives regarding work in Anhui. Comrades Hu Yaobang

and Zhao Ziyang have both been to Anhui and delivered important addresses. He said that everyone must resolutely adhere to the spirit of their talks. He hoped that we would all make a painstaking effort to earnestly make Anhui become the first prosperous province. Comrade Wan Li emphatically pointed out that recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping had instructed us to do good work in the establishment of the four modernizations and in determining the direction of current work in his talks at the National Conference on Science and Technology-- "Reforming the scientific and technological system will liberate the forces of production. First rely on ideals and second on discipline, only then can they be united." We must conscientiously study and implement this.

Comrade Wan Li came to Hefei on this occasion to preside over and convene the conference on controlling the Huai He. Participating in this conference were responsible officials in the four provinces of Henan, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Anhui. This session of the conference was devoted to studying long-range plans for managing the Huai River and for the implementation of the "Seventh Five-year" plan. This would resolve an old and difficult problem in Anhui. He said that Anhui has suffered greatly from flooding of the Huai. The Central Committee and the State Council will be greatly troubled if this is not controlled. In order to solve this problem, Comrade Zhao Ziyang personally came to Anhui to inspect the Huai River. He pointed out that the Huai certainly must be harnessed and that this is a concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council. In order to ensure that this conference was successful, Comrade Wan Li specially authorized Comrade Li Peng to inspect some of the projects for harnessing the Huai He, to examine the effects of disasters, and to convey sympathy to victims. He hopes that this conference on controlling the Huai He would truly solve the problem. He stressed that during this conference, it is necessary to draw up a long-range plan for controlling the Huai He that "is perfect, deals with all aspects of the situation, and stresses science."

March 12 was Arbor Day. Comrade Wan Li went to the [Daoxiang] celebration in the western section of Hefei's Huancheng Park. He carried a large shovel on his shoulder and planted trees with party, government, and military officials of the province and Hefei who were there participating in the tree planting ceremony and with presidium members of the Provincial People's Congress and the Political Consultative Conference who had just met. Comrade Wan Li planted one crape myrtle tree and two osmanthus trees. He patted the soil down firmly with his shovel, raised his head to the crowd and said that when planting trees, it is necessary to be very conscientious; every tree that is planted must live. Afforestation is not a matter of one or two years nor is it a matter of one or two generations. It is something that must be continued through the generations. Old comrades must plant more trees for future generations. As he moved away he said to a comrade who was just planting a tree that during the war years one must not be afraid of spilling blood and during the years of construction one must not be afraid of being drenched with sweat.

After planting trees, Comrade Wan Li went on to observe municipal government construction and the park surrounding Hefei. He was very interested in the park around the city, a combination of plots and strips of land. Hefei had

recently built the park at the base of the forest surrounding the city. He pointed out that construction and administration of the city must be managed well. To construct a beautiful city it is necessary to plant trees, grass, and flowers and to develop the city as if it were a garden so that people would have a comfortable living and working environment. This is an important matter that can benefit the people of future generations. In those years when Comrade Wan Li worked in Anhui he often proposed building a public park surrounding the city to make Hefei look even more attractive. Comrade Wan Li said that Hefei is a lovely place. Since nature has given us such a fine place, we must develop it carefully. In the past we were very poor, there was no way we could do this nor did we dare. At the present time the people are better off so we must ensure that everyone has a place to stroll about and have fun. After looking at some surrounding buildings, Comrade Wan Li pointed out that it is also necessary to pay attention to style and aesthetic considerations when building houses. We must make sure that colors blend well and that each has its own distinctive features. Houses should not all be uniform. He said the people of Anhui are diligent and wise and, through everyone's efforts, their hometown can be developed successfully.

9864

CSO: 4005/938

EAST REGION

MEMBERS OF SHANDONG IMPORT-EXPORT COMPANY DISCIPLINED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Penalties Against Officers of Shandong Provincial Native Products Import-Export Company for Using Authority for Private Gains"]

[Text] The Provincial Native Products Import-Export Company, while running its lumber business, recklessly engaged in the unhealthy practice of "exchanging lumber for a house" and in acts against the related state regulations by making use of its authority to engage in the lumber business. From 1978 to 1982, more than 4,000 cubic meters of lumber were illegally sent out in exchange for 30 sets of houses (actually, 39 rooms). During the process, speculators illegally purchased, under the banner of a house exchange, more than 2,800 cubic meters of lumber and resold them to reap a profit of more than 394,000 yuan. Recently, with the approval of the upper-level party organization, XU Zhongquan [1776 0112 0356], deputy manager of the company, was given the penalty of probation within the party for 1 year; the officers who committed the mistakes were given party disciplinary and government disciplinary penalties by the components concerned; speculators in the society Zhang Guoxiang [1728 0948 4382], Gao Xihi [7559 1585 0756], Sun Hongkui [1327 2163 1145] and 10 others were punished by the judicial component according to the law; and company officers Niu Shijie [3662 0013 2638] and Hu Weisong [5170 4850 2646], who had colluded with speculators and received bribes, were given prison terms.

The Provincial Native Products Import-Export Company is the unit approved by the state to operate the lumber import-export business. Since lumber is state-planned-distribution material, the company should have followed the related state regulation in running its lumber business. Yet for its own profits, this company engaged in the unhealthy practice of "exchanging lumber for a house." Under the banner of reciprocal support and coordination, they illegally decided to "exchange lumber for a house" without reporting to requesting approval from the upper level. In the course of "exchanging lumber for a house," the company's leadership became bureaucratic, irresponsible and derelict in its duty. When approached by someone claiming to have a house for exchange, they sent out the lumber without even asking if the houses are publicly or privately owned, if the house actually existed, if the house was located in the city or outside or if a contract existed. This company was chaotic in management and lax in discipline. During the process of "exchanging lumber for a house," some did not observe the existing

regulation by making their own decisions, and some did not follow the pricing policy, while others made personal deals. Some people who were not firm in their political stand abandoned righteousness in favor of personal gains by colluding with speculators outside the company. Others made connections for the speculators or lied to conceal criminal evidence. The serious bureaucratism in the Provincial Native Products Import-Export Company and the use of authority by some people for personal gains in opening the doors wide to convenient speculators have incurred serious economic losses to the state. To enforce party discipline and government discipline, and to insure the smooth implementation of economic reform, the provincial discipline committee, the party committee of provincial-level organs and the judicial components have solemnly handled this important economic case and subjected the people concerned to party discipline, government discipline and legal penalties.

12739

CSO: 4005/987

EAST REGION

CASE OF PARTY DISCIPLINARY ACTION NOTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Li Chunanwu [2621 0278 2976] and Jia Chuanyu [6328 0278 1342]:
"Zhang Zongrun Given Party Disciplinary Penalty for Bureaucratism in Incurring
Losses to State Property"]

[Text] The Wei Shan County CPC discipline committee recently issued a
bulletin to the entire county on a case of incurring serious economic losses
to state properties by Zhang Zongrun [1728 1350 3387], the responsible person
of the county trading company, and others due to a serious bureaucratic work
style.

Since his transfer to the position of manager of the county trading company in
1982, Zhang Zongrun has committed the mistake of serious bureaucratism in not
wanting to study conscientiously and conduct research in order to make up for
his unfamiliarity with the trade. In spite of the company's losses year after
year, he abused his authority by illegally agreeing to pay more than 4,100
yuan of retroactive percentage bonuses to purchase merchandise in 1981 and at
the same time rescinded the stipulation of requiring that the purchasing
officers be responsible for the bank interests on the unmarketable merchandise
they had purchased at their discretion. The result was only bonuses and no
penalties for purchasing officers, who kept on buying for the sake of
receiving more bonuses, and a large quantity of unmarketable merchandise was
the result. From February to April 1982, more than 499,000 yuan were disbursed
in purchasing cigarettes alone; while the merchandise had no good sales and
deteriorated in quality, it had to be sold at a reduced price. At the same
time Zhang Zongrun played deaf to merchandise shortages in the warehouse and
to losses through thefts of furniture, etc., which incurred a loss of more
than 310,000 yuan to the state. This company was unable to carry on further
and so had to be closed down.

After investigation and verification, the Wei Shan County discipline committee
and trade components solemnly handled the case of this company by giving the
company's key responsible person, Zhang Zongrun, a serious warning within the
party for having committed the mistake of serious bureaucratism, and admini-
strative disciplinary penalties were given to operation section chief Guo
Wenjin [6753 2429 6930] and his deputy Ma Peixian [7456 1014 2009] for not
being responsible in their work and committing the mistake of serious
dereliction of duty.

12739

CSO: 4005/987

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTES' ADMISSIONS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Hao Lianbin [6787 6647 1755]: "Reforms in Admitting Students to Institutes of Higher Learning in Our Province"]

[Text] To meet the needs of socialist modernization construction, the institutes of higher learning belonging to the province will admit more than 22,500 high school graduates this year. Together with the students to be admitted into the institutes of higher learning directly under the ministries and the commissions of the Central Government, the total number of students to be admitted will number more than 33,000 persons, surpassing the critical figure of 30,000 for the first time and representing an increase of 23.5 percent over that of last year. At the same time, there are certain reforms in the system and the procedures for admission. This was announced at the conference on new-student admissions work into regular schools of higher education for the whole province, which was held recently in Jinan.

The reform measures for admitting students into regular institutes of higher learning which were studied and decided upon at this meeting are:

1. In order to provide higher education opportunities to more youths, and to relax appropriately the required qualification of applicants, it was decided that the 10 national key middle vocational schools and middle teachers schools recommend approximately 1 percent of their outstanding graduating students to participate in the combined university entrance examination. It was also decided that the outstanding youths who have had 3 or more years of practical experience, are recommended by their parent units and apply to take the entrance examination in politics and law, finance and economics, management, philosophy and other majors in the liberal arts may have their age requirement relaxed to 28 years old and their marital status is disregarded. In considering their admission, the requirement on their examination scores may be appropriately relaxed. It was also decided that the applicants who in the entrance examination for adult schools of higher learning, if their age is not older than 28 years and they have had 3 or more years of practical experience, may be admitted into regular schools of higher learning.

2. Continue to implement the directed and the mandated-cultivation admission system. Fifty percent, or more than 2,200 students scheduled to be admitted

into provincial agricultural, medical and teachers colleges will be directionally admitted and assigned; for those directionally admitted applicants from backward counties, the passing scores of the entrance examination may be lowered. Besides, the part of the colleges and institutes operated by the geology, mining, petroleum and national defense components under the ministries and commissions of the central government will directionally assign their student admission plan to the areas concerned in our province. Operating mandated-cultivation schools is the path to expanding the admissions ability of institutes of higher learning. In considering the admission of mandated-cultivation students this year, the passing scores of the employees and their dependents of the requesting units may be appropriately lowered.

3. Experimental admission of recommended students. This year, the Ministry of Education approved the experiment of having 43 high schools and 1 teachers school in each province make the recommendation. The recommendation work in our province will take place after the graduation examination of the senior high schools. Participants in this experimental recommendation program should be the high schools which fully carry through the party's guiding principle on education and possess a promising ideology in operating schools. They are to be nominated first by the universities participating in the experiment on the basis of the latter's normal contacts with these high schools, which may start working only after approval by the provincial commission on university admission. Besides, our province will continue to experiment this year with the admission method of having the admitting university (limited to the regular course) and the high schools jointly recommend a small number of students to participate in the combined university entrance examination; those having scored more than the required minimum points will be admitted into the institutes of higher learning, while those which have scored less than 10 points below the required minimum points may also be admitted with approval from the provincial commission on university admission.

4. With approval by the Ministry of Education, our province will continue the experiment on reforming the system of university admission in exploring the transitional path from a system of commission-on-university-admission responsibility to one of institutes-of-high-learning responsibility. For this reason, the admission of students into the regular course of the universities this year will eliminate the passing score for key universities and colleges, and will implement the method of admission by groups in accordance with the student's preference. In cases where a student receives above the required minimum passing points, the decision to examine the student's file materials, to admit the student and to deal with other residual problems are to be made by the admitting university or college, and the provincial commission on university admission conducts the necessary supervision over the admissions situation in all the universities and colleges. To suit this way of admission, each applicant this year will fill out only two school preferences and three preferences for reference use. The work of admissions may also be simplified.

The conference decided that the preliminary selection this year will take place from mid- to late May, that 2-5 June be the time for applying to participate in the combined university entrance examination and that the applicants will have their physical examinations and report their preferences from mid- to late June.

12739

CSO: 4005/987

EAST REGION

REUNIFICATION DISCUSSION HELD IN ANHUI

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Guoliang [0702 0948 5328]: "Looking Forward to the Early Reunification of Our Homeland and an Early Reunion with Our Relatives; Taiwan Compatriots and Relatives of Taiwan Officials Attending 'Two Conferences' Hold Meeting"]

[Text] On the afternoon of March 10, the Provincial CPC Committee's United Front Work Department and concerned departments invited Taiwan compatriots and relatives of Taiwan officials who were attending the Sixth Session of the Third Provincial Political Consultative Conference to hold a meeting.

Among the Taiwan compatriots and Taiwan relatives participating in the meeting were Zhao Minxue [6392 2404 1331], vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Provincial Democratic League; Liu Jingsu [0491 2529 4790], director of the Provincial Office of the Counselor; Yao Chenggong [6008 2052 0501], vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Fang Zhenglin [2075 2973 2651], brother-in-law of Song Zhangzhi [1345 7022 1807], "minister of National Defense" in Taiwan; Xu Qiuyun [6079 4428 0061], older sister of Xu Linong [6079 2980 6593], "director of the General Political and War Department in the Ministry of National Defense" in Taiwan; Yao Zuoxi [1202 0146 3588], younger brother of Yao Zuozhi [1202 0146 3112], commander of the Taiwan Air-borne Troops; and Wu Yuanzhong [0702 0337 6850], chairman of the Pediatrics Department in the First People's Hospital in Bangbu. During the meeting everyone spoke glowingly of the fine state of economic construction in Anhui and of the work being done regarding Taiwan. They spoke of how they all are longing for the early reunification of China and an early reunion with relatives. One person after another said that they will earnestly do their part and make a joint effort with people throughout the province to work for the establishment of the four modernizations, to work for the growth of economic construction in Anhui, and to strive to obtain the early return of Taiwan to the motherland. A positive contribution was made to the great undertaking of reuniting China.

9864

CSO: 4005/938

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WANG RENZHONG LEADS HUBEI INSPECTION TOUR

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "Deputy Committee Chairman Wang Renzhong Inspects the Jiangnan Plain and the Eastern Hubei Area"/

/Text/ Wang Renzhong /3769 0088 6850/, deputy committee chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Xinchu /6392 6580 0433/, member of the Central Advisory Commission, from 8 December 1984 to 7 January 1985 accompanied by the chairman of the Provincial People's Standing Committee, Han Ningfu /7281 1380 1133/, and the vice chairman, Shi Chuan /4258 1557/, inspected in succession Wuhan, Qianjiang, Jingzhou, Shashi, Jianli, Honghu, Mianyang and Macheng, Hongan, Xinzhou, Huanggang, Xishui, Qichun, Huangshi, Ezhou and other places. On 7 January they exchanged views with the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, and on the 8th they left Wuhan.

During the inspection process, Comrade Wang Renzhong listened to reports of every location and conducted wide-ranging and thorough conversations with cadres of every level. He also became deeply involved with factories, villages, township and town enterprises, specialized households and poor peasant families, and learned on the spot about production and living conditions. He called on representatives of factory directors (managers), intellectuals and leading cadres of colleges for informal discussions. He listened to their reports and opinions concerning the responsibility system tried out by factory directors (managers), implementing and executing the policy on intellectuals and the conditions of schools. He met with the members' inspection group of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, young and middle-aged intellectuals among the deputies to the National People's Congress at Wuhan, members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and some old comrades.

Throughout the journey Comrade Wang Renzhong saw new changes and a new atmosphere that emerged from the Party's line, direction and policies earnestly carried out and implemented by Hubei's towns and countryside on a large scale since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and he was pleased. The enthusiasm of vast numbers of cadres and the broad masses and the development of industrial and agricultural

production are just now unfolding. The output of grain, cotton and other important agricultural products for the whole province in 1984, without exception, created the newest levels in history. The gross industrial and agricultural output value revenue increased and concurrent increases were achieved in industrial gross output value, profits tax and revenue for the province as a whole. City and village markets are prospering and the people's lives have improved. The situation in Hubei Province is very good and the potential is very great. As a result of great efforts, it is entirely possible that we could walk in the forward ranks of the nation and accomplish the task of doubling ahead of schedule.

12895

CSO: 4005/626

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RADIO ON FLOODS IN QUANZHOU COUNTY

HK071417 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 85

["Newsletter" by station correspondents (Jian Kun) and (Wan Rongzhong): "After Floods Break Out, the Cadres and the Masses in Quanzhou County Rush To Deal with Emergencies and Do Disaster Relief Work"]

[Excerpts] From 20 to 28 May, Quanzhou County had heavy rain for 8 consecutive days. The precipitation in some places exceeded 390 mm. Torrential rain caused the most serious floods in Quanzhou County's history. In the whole county 159 villages were encircled by floods, over 137,670 mu of farmland was inundated, some houses and bridges were damaged, and some 20,000 people were affected by the disaster.

After the floods broke out, the people in Quanzhou County quickly went into action and plunged themselves into the battle against floods and of rushing to deal with emergencies. The County CPC Committee and the County People's Government immediately held an emergency conference to study the disaster situation and to make arrangements for disaster relief work. Except for the personnel on duty, the other leading comrades of the County CPC Committee, the County People's Government, the County People's Congress Standing Committee, and the County CPPCC Committee went deep into townships and towns and, together with grassroots cadres and the masses, combatted floods and did disaster relief work. The region and Guilin Prefecture also successively sent disaster relief work groups. The commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Guilin and Quanzhou also took part in the work of combatting floods and in disaster relief work. In the battle against floods and of rushing to deal with emergencies, communist party members, CYL members, state cadres, and PLA commanders and fighters gave play to their exemplary roles and many stirring deeds emerged.

After the floods subsided, people immediately rehabilitated their homeland, repaired roads, cleaned seedlings of cereal crops, straightened out farmland, and retransplanted seedlings.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI LEADERS PAY COMFORT VISITS TO VICTIMS OF FLOODS

HK130609 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] At the end of May, 16 counties and autonomous counties, including Xingan, Guangyang, Quanzhou, Longsheng, Ziyuan, Xiangzhou, Zhaoping, and Mengshan, in our region had continuous torrential rain. Torrents of water rushed down the mountains, and river water levels rose sharply, resulting in changes to river courses, collapse of channels, and serious losses of lives and property.

With a view to further comforting the people in the disaster areas and encouraging the cadres and the masses to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and to restore normal production and livelihood as soon as possible, the region had decided that two groups led by Qin Zhenwu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wu Keqing, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, should go to the disaster areas to pay comfort visits. It also has appropriated special funds of 3.5 million yuan to help the people in the afflicted areas arrange for their livelihood and restore production.

At the same time, the Regional People's Government has decided that all departments and bureaus at the regional level should continue to send small but highly trained relief work groups deep into the afflicted areas to guide relief work and to help the local people resolve specific difficulties.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS

HK080215 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The 12th Plenary Session of the 4th Hunan Provincial CPC Committee was held in Changsha today. The meeting decided to convene the Fifth Hunan Provincial Party Congress on 12 June. The meeting approved the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee to be delivered at the congress, and unanimously decided that this report should be submitted to the congress for examination and discussion.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided at the session. Comrades Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Wan Da, Wang Xiangtian, Yin Changmin, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan, Huang Daoqi, and Chen Bangzhu, together with Comrade Zhou Li, a member of the Central Advisory Commission, attended. Also present were 63 members and 23 alternate members of the Provincial CPC Committee. The proceedings were observed by 66 responsible party-members cadres of the Provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, and military district, the prefectures and cities, and the provincial organs.

Two preparatory meetings were held before this plenary session, at which the participants examined and discussed the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee to be delivered at the Fifth Provincial Party Congress. They unanimously held: This report has reviewed and summed up the work of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee and explicitly stated the future tasks. It accords with the actual conditions. They unanimously agreed that this report should be submitted to the Fifth Provincial Party Congress for examination and discussion.

Comrades Mao Zhiyong and Xiong Qingquan made speeches at the plenary session today. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Since the election of the 4th Hunan Provincial CPC Committee in October 1977, we have held 12 plenary sessions. The historic task of this party committee can now be said to be victoriously fulfilled. During these years, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, working together with the party members and masses of the province, we have brought order out of chaos, applied guiding ideas to practical work and worked hard to develop the national economy. Profound changes have taken

place in the province's politics, economy, culture, and so on. We have achieved a great change of historical significance.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong stressed: Generally speaking the current situation in Hunan is excellent. There is political stability and unity and steady economic development. People's living standards are gradually improving. However, our work still lags far behind the demands of the Central Authorities, and our future tasks remain very arduous. Every comrade must grasp the present excellent opportunity, cherish this political situation of stability and unity, which was not easily attained, strengthen unity, and make concerted efforts to make a success of work and consolidate and develop the current excellent situation, striving to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Hunan.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK090257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The 12th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which concluded this afternoon, decided that the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress will be convened in changsha at the end of June.

The meeting today also approved the report presented by the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's Credentials Committee regarding the congress delegates. As proposed by Governor Liu Zheng, it approved the appointment of (Wu Daorong) as director of the Provincial Coal Industry Department, and relieved (Li Yuhe) of this post; it appointed (Zhang Deyuan) director of the Provincial Material Supply Bureau, and relieved (Tan Xinxian) of this post; and it appointed (Xie Zuofu) director of the Provincial Culture Department and relieved (Gao Yuesen) of this post. The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Wu Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK130859 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The preparatory meeting of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Congress was held in the Hall of the Provincial CPC Committee at 1430 today. Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided over the meeting and spoke. He said: Under the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee and with the concerted efforts of party organizations at all levels throughout the province, all preparatory work for the Fifth Provincial Party Congress has been completed and the opening ceremony will be held tomorrow. We shall certainly live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee and all party members, cadres, and people throughout the province, and shall concentrate our attention and make concerted efforts to make a success of this party congress.

The meeting adopted a Credentials Committee comprising 17 persons, with Huang Daoqi as the chairman and (Sun Wensheng), Wang Changsheng, and (Wei Tenggui) as the vice chairmen. The meeting adopted the 89-person presidium of the Fifth Provincial Party Congress and elected Comrade Xiong Qingquan the secretary general of the congress. The meeting adopted the agenda of the Fifth Provincial Party Congress: 1) To examine, discuss, and adopt the report of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; 2) to examine, discuss, and adopt the report of the Hunan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee; 3) to elect the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, the Hunan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, and the Hunan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee.

This morning, all delegations elected their respective heads and deputy heads and considered and discussed the namelist of the Credentials Committee, the namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the congress, and the agenda of the congress.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PARTY CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETS; CONGRESS TO OPEN 13 JUNE

HK131258 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon, the Fifth Provincial Party Congress held the first meeting of its presidium in the Western-style food restaurant of the Hunan Guesthouse. Xiong Qingquan, secretary general of the congress, presided over the meeting. The meeting elected the Standing Committee of the Presidium, comprising 19 persons, including: Mao Zhiyong; Xiong Qingquan; Jiao Linyi; Liu Zheng; Liu Fusheng; Wan Da; Wang Xiangtian; Yin Changmin, female; Zhao Chuqi; Shi Xinshan; Huang Daoqi; (Sun Wensheng); (Chen Bangzhu); Jiang Jinliu; (Dong Jiwen); (Yang Zhenwu), Tujia nationality; (Xia Danzhong); Shen Ruiting; and (Li Jianguo), female. The meeting adopted the namelist of the deputy secretaries general of the congress, Wang Xiangtian, (Sun Wensheng), and Shen Ruiting.

At the meeting, Huang Daoqi, chairman of the Credentials Committee, made a report on the examination of the qualifications of the deputies. The report said that since the 11th meeting of the 4th Provincial CPC Committee, party organizations at all levels have attached great importance to the election of the deputies to the Fifth Provincial Party Congress. In the course of the elections, all places adhered to the principle of democratic centralism, fully fostered democracy, and after repeated deliberations, used the method of secret ballots to elect 699 deputies who would embody the desires of voters. Of these deputies elected, 493 are leading cadres at all levels and account for 70.53 percent, 133 are technicians in various specific fields and account for 19.03 percent, 53 are advanced models and account for 7.58 percent, and 17 are representatives of the PLA and armed police force and account for 2.4 percent. Of them, those whose cultural level is at the university or college level or above account for 59.5 percent, while those who are the representatives of middle-aged and young people under 50 years old, account for 76.67 percent. Female representatives account for 19.75 percent. Representatives of minority nationalities account for 5.86 percent. In other words, of these deputies elected, the number of backbone leaders has increased and they have a relatively high cultural level, are younger in age, have good political quality, and are extensively representative.

The report says that the Credentials Committee holds that the deputies elected by all electoral units conform to the provisions of the Party Constitution of the 12th Party Congress and to the relevant regulations of the Provincial CPC

Committee on the election of party deputies. Therefore, the qualifications of the deputies are valid.

The Presidium meeting adopted the report made by Comrade Huang Daoqi on the examination of the qualifications of the deputies. The meeting approved the agenda of the congress, which will open on 13 June. The meeting also approved the matters relating nonvoting delegates attending the congress and the organization of the Congress Secretariat.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "Provincial CPC Committee Convenes Meeting on Province Subordinated Party Consolidation Work, Carries Out the Spirit and Emphasis of No 11 Circular of the Central Guidance Committee; Stress Examining, Summarizing, Completely Strengthening, Developing Party Consolidation Results from Start to Finish; Guan Guangfu, Chang Lifu Deliver Speeches on Party Consolidation Work Before Spring Festival, Qian Yunlu Presides Over Meeting"/

/Text/ On 9 January, the Provincial CPC Committee opened the Party Consolidation Work Conference For Organs Subordinate to the Province.

Guan Guangfu /7070 1684 1381/, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Chang Lifu /1603 7812 1133/, head of the liaison group of the Central Guidance Committee residing in Hubei, delivered speeches. Liu Qizhi /0491 1142 1807/, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and of the party consolidation office, made a summary of the party consolidation work of the previous stage and laid out the work of the new stage. The person in charge of the party consolidation of the Provincial CPC Committee communicated the situation of the second phase of the Party Consolidation Work Conference for some of the country's provincial and city areas, along with the major speech by Comrade Bo Yibo /5631 0001 3134/ at this conference.

Qian Yunlu /6929 6663 6922/, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the conference.

Guan Guangfu emphasized in his speech that Circular No 11 of the Central Guidance Committee (the notice of 7 January 1985) definitely must be earnestly implemented. We must make the best use of our time before the Spring Festival. We must strengthen leadership, perform the first phase of the party consolidation work in an excellent manner from start to finish and make great efforts to solidify and develop the results that have already been obtained. At the same time we must earnestly perform the initial work of the second phase well, in order to promote reform and accelerate the smooth development of the economy and every other task.

The conference held that in the last 3 months, the party consolidation work of the first and second party consolidation units directed by the province achieved new results. There are important manifestations. The first is that through studying the decisions of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee on restructuring the economic system and Comrade Yao Bang's major directives concerning party consolidation and economic work that were made when he inspected Hubei, "the left" continues to be cleared away and complacency eradicated, "the left" cleared away and the old eradicated, and the guiding ideology of professional work is further corrected. A second is that a complete negation of the teachings of the "Great Cultural Revolution" continues to be carried out, giving rise to excellent intentions toward eliminating the "leftist" influences, eradicating factionalism and strengthening party spirit. A third is by suppressing and checking the "three tendencies," a number of serious problems are further sought out and exposed--bureaucracy, using schemes and power as well as flaunting prestige, and seeking power and influence. A fourth is that the task of examining the "three types of people" is underway in a thorough and down-to-earth manner. A fifth is the healthy development of the work of party consolidation and the development of the work of advancing the economy and every other task.

At the same time that the conference summed up the achievements of the preceding stage of party consolidation work, it also analyzed the problems and unsatisfactory points existing in the party consolidation units of the first phase. Principally, these are that development was unbalanced and different units did not do well enough. A minority of units thoroughly negated the teachings of the "Great Cultural Revolution" but it still was not developed thoroughly enough. Some units were also not very competent in seeking out bureaucracy and unhealthy tendencies. Some tendencies have not yet been exposed, particularly two streams of unhealthy tendencies released in new circumstances (a small number of offices and cadres buy and resell at a profit and create havoc with price increases), and the units are not sufficiently on guard and do not exert the energy to make corrections.

For these reasons, the Provincial CPC Committee undertook serious study and at the conference made concrete plans regarding the party consolidation work to be done before the Spring Festival:

The party consolidation units of the first phase, after basically completing the work of dealing with organizations and party member registration, should focus their energies and primarily seize upon, examine and summarize the key links to expedite the entire task of party consolidation. This is a necessary step that guarantees that the first phase of the task of party consolidation will be done in an excellent manner from start to finish. The examination and summation must be done by every unit from top to bottom, and from bottom to top they must unite to carry it out; they must accomplish it within the leadership of the party organization and get the whole party involved. Every group must select the important points and help guide. The

liaison groups of Provincial CPC Committee members residing at every group must actively cooperate. In examining and summarizing, the experience of the units that did a good job in party consolidation must be summarized, praised and popularized. As for the units that fell short, the reasons must be conscientiously made clear and a remedial lesson directed toward them must be carried out. Those that entirely just went through the motions must have complete remedial lessons. In examining and summarizing, the leading groups of the province-directed units must be even better regulated, and the construction of the third echelon must be grasped. The conference pointed out that the attitude of seeking truth from facts must be adhered to, and going the harmful way of following form and paying lip service must be avoided and opposed. We must become deeply involved in summarizing the major experiences in rectifying the Party's ideology, style, discipline and organization under new conditions, and summarize the correct methods and principles to settle the Party's internal contradictions and thereby be beneficial in continuing to advance the construction of the Party. Every party consolidation unit, in examining and summarizing, must integrate the practices of its own unit, and propose, solidify and develop concrete measures for the results of party consolidation. With regard to party members, they must normalize and institutionalize the implementation of the Party's fundamental knowledge, its fine traditions, its discipline and the standard teachings of party members in the new period. They must work out measures to start their own departments and new phases of their own unit's work, and they must be quickly put into effect. After examining and summarizing, having basically reached a party consolidation decision on five standard units, it can be reported that the party committee of the higher level agrees, the conclusion of party consolidation announced, and the Party's work turned toward normal construction.

The Provincial CPC Committee, on the basis of the related requirements of the Central Guidance Committee, has already made a comprehensive plan for the second phase of party consolidation work, which will concentrate on five matters before the Spring Festival. One, carrying out the first comprehensive examination of the planning situation of the advanced units of the second phase of party consolidation and of district, city and prefecture units, every college and university unit, large scale factory and mine units and scientific research units, all of which are about to begin. Two, this month the first symposium on district, city and prefecture party consolidation work will be convened to convey the gist of the symposium convened by the Central Guidance Committee office on the provincial, city and district party consolidation work of the national sector and to study and resolve the problems related to this phase of party consolidation work. Three, around the Spring Festival, send liaison groups one after another to districts, cities and prefectures, and inspection groups to large-scale factories and mines and to colleges and universities. Four, putting forward specific requirements and plans for the work of the study phase of the second phase of party consolidation. Five, when the party consolidation begins, close attention must be paid to consolidating while restructuring, in order for the practical results of consolidating and restructuring to strengthen continuously the confidence that the masses

inside and outside the Party have in party consolidation. Carrying out the above-mentioned tasks will allow our province's second phase of party consolidation work to take a good step, and make a good beginning.

The conference requested that before the Spring Festival we must continue to pay attention to finding out about some major cases. We especially must pay attention to seizing the unhealthy tendencies of new situations and seriously punishing them as soon as they are discovered, and then choosing one as a typical case for use in a circular.

In order to enable the first phase of the party consolidation work to be done well from beginning to end and to get the second phase off to a good start, the Provincial CPC Committee stressed that we must conscientiously strengthen the leadership for the party consolidation. The units of the first phase must seem to grasp the lessons of party consolidation and compare investigations, emphasizing the work of the latter stage. They must avoid being strict about the former stage and loose about the latter. Before the Spring Festival, the first in command of every party consolidation unit must concentrate his energy and take charge of party consolidation work. The rectification, good or bad, of every organization in the party should be the responsibility of the principal person in charge of the organization, but party committees of a higher level should also assume some responsibility. In connection with this, leaders of every level must strengthen their investigation and study, and implement classified guidance. Party consolidation units must correctly deal with the relationships between party consolidation and reform and economic work. They must do a good job of overall planning and promote the smooth development of every task at hand.

The personnel who attended the meeting included every ministry and commission of the Provincial CPC Committee; every committee, office, department, bureau and general corporation of provincial-level state organs; every mass organization's leading Party group (Party committee); every guiding group of the party consolidation work directed by the province; liaison groups as well as comrades in charge of every party consolidation office and the comrades in charge of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee. Comrade Li Shuren /2621 2885 0088/, deputy head of the liaison group of the Central Guidance Committee residing in Hubei, and others also attended the conference.

12895

CSO: 4005/626

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK090224 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The Fourth Guangxi Regional CPC Committee convened its Eighth Plenary Session in Nanning today. Present were 58 members and 16 alternate members of the Regional CPC Committee. Twenty-nine people were present as observers.

The session examined and approved the work report of the Regional CPC Committee to be submitted to the Fifth Regional Party Congress. It also examined and approved a summation of the work of handling problems left over from the cultural revolution in the region. The session decided on a date for convening the Fifth Regional Party Congress.

A 4-day preparatory meeting was held before this session, to thoroughly discuss and debate these matters.

Chen Huiguang, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, presided at this session. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary, made speeches.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING TO AWARD MODEL LABORERS, ADVANCED UNITS

HK140305 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of model laborers and advanced units solemnly concluded this morning. Provincial and Guangzhou City party, government, and army leaders Lin Ruo, Wang Ning, Zhong Ming, Liu Junjie, Kuang Ji, Yang Li, Zhuang Gennan, (Chen Li), (Li Shanpei), and (Shi Zhihua) and provincial trade union federation Chairman (Luo Shengan) attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, the Provincial People's Government awarded the glorious title of provincial special-grade model laborers to 50 advanced persons who have made outstanding contributions.

The Provincial People's Government also awarded (Chen Puji) and another 606 outstanding persons the title of provincial model laborers; awarded the Guangzhou Spun Flax Textile Plant and another 228 enterprises and institutions the title of provincial advanced units; and awarded group 2 of the Guangzhou-Kowloon passenger transportation section of the Guangzhou-Kowloon Railway Bureau and another 87 workshops, offices, and groups the title of provincial advanced collectives.

Amid warm applause, the provincial and municipal leading comrades awarded certificates, medals, prize banners, trophies, and bonuses to the model laborers and advanced collectives.

Provincial Vice Governor Kuang Ji made a closing speech at the closing ceremony. He demanded that all staff and workers in the province learn from the model laborers so that their advanced ideology, experiences, and technology can yield positive results throughout the province.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON POLICIES TOWARD OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK130919 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding that the Overseas Chinese Affairs Departments of all prefectures, cities, and counties further step up the implementation of policies toward intellectuals among returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese.

The circular points out: All places must ensure that the intellectuals among the returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese must be equally treated politically, must be fully trusted, must be boldly employed in work, and must be taken care of in livelihood. All places must seriously solve the problems of intellectuals among returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese who find it hard to join the party. They must also properly solve their practical problems of not applying what they have learned, of husband and wife living apart, of children's employment, of housing, of livelihood, and of remuneration. It is necessary to thoroughly reverse verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases, and injustice to intellectuals among returned overseas Chinese and family members of overseas Chinese and to clear all pending cases.

The circular also demands: The Overseas Chinese Affairs Departments of all places must strengthen leadership over this work, must assign special persons to take charge of this work, and must formulate plans for fulfilling their tasks before the convocation of the 13th Party Congress.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU AT HUANGHELLOU REOPENING CEREMONY

HK130635 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Recorded report by station reporter (Zhou Xian): "Huanghe Returns and Happily Welcomes Guests"--A ceremony solemnly held to mark the completion of the reconstruction of Huanghelou]

[Excerpts] All listeners! Huanghe [name of an ancient tower, meaning golden crane] has returned. With its fine and majestic appearance, Huanghelou [Golden Crane Tower] which has been reconstructed, begins to welcome Chinese and foreign tourists. The She Shan in Wuchang was astir with jubilant crowds on the morning of 10 June. A ceremony was solemnly held here to mark the completion of the reconstruction of Huanghelou. Colored flags were fluttering in the wind in Huanghelou Park.

At 0900 hours, on the rostrum temporarily fixed up outside the main entrance of the principal building of Huanghelou, Wang Jie, secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee and vice mayor, announced: [Begin recording] Today, the ceremony to mark the completion of the reconstruction of Huanghelou now begins. [end recording]

Some 500 representatives of various circles in Hubei Province and Wuhan City attended the grand celebration ceremony. Responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the Wuhan area attending the celebration ceremony were Guan Guangfu, Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Wang Qun, Xu Daoqi, (Li Jiyan), (Tan Xinghai), Wang Hengyi, Zhou Huanzhong, and Wu Guangzheng. Zhang Caiqian and Zhao Xinchu, members of the Central Advisory Commission; and Yan Youmin, head of Central-South No 14 Group of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, also attended the celebration ceremony.

Wu Guangzheng, mayor of Wuhan City, spoke at the grand celebration ceremony. [Begin recording] Comrades and Friends! At the solemn ceremony to mark the completion of the reconstruction of Huanghelou to which you have looked forward over a long period of time, on behalf of the Wuhan City CPC Committee and the Wuhan City People's Government, I express warm welcome to all leaders, representatives of various circles, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas Chinese who are attending today's ceremony.

Full of zest, the leaders and guests attending the celebration ceremony went up to newly-built Huanghelou and inspected it. Li Erzong, vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee; and returned overseas Chinese left their comments at the visitors' book on the fourth floor. Zhou Shizhong, commander of the Wuhan Military Region, also wrote inscriptions.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI COUNTY TAKES ACTION AGAINST ILLEGALLY ACQUIRING FREE EDUCATION

HK061428 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the Wucheng County CPC Committee has conscientiously corrected the malpractice of some of its leading cadres privately looking for positions in universities for their children so that their children can study at universities free of charge. The county CPC Committee has been praised by the cadres and the masses.

In February and March this year, through personal connections some leading cadres of organs at the county level obtained 80 positions in self-study universities and regular universities. They made direct arrangements for their own children, relatives, and friends to attend the schools without going through the labor and personnel department and the organization department. The school fees of all except two were paid by their units. This produced a bad effect on the masses.

As soon as the second stage of party rectification began, the county CPC Committee humbly listened to the masses' views, seriously studied them, and put forward views on handling the problem. The 80 students were, in principle, sent back to their original units to work. Beginning 1 May, those who were willing to continue their studies paid their own school fees and were allowed to leave their jobs on an absent without pay basis. In the future, the allotment of positions in universities and secondary vocational schools, a decision made by all departments, must be collectively studied and determined.

At present, except for the two students who have paid their own school fees, 65 students have been sent back to their original posts; the other 13 students, after study and with the consent of their original units, will pay their own school fees, and be allowed to leave their jobs on an absent without pay basis.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

HK130917 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning the Provincial CPC Committee and government held a meeting of responsible persons from all prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, provincial organs, colleges, and universities to convey the spirit of the national conference on educational work and the views of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee.

Vice Governor Guo Zhenqian presided over the meeting. (He Junsheng), Standing Committee member and director of the Science and Education Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on educational work. Then Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Qian Yunlu said: The national conference on educational work is an important conference in our party's history. The decision made by the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Education System is another document of historic significance. Without urban reforms, we cannot carry out rural reforms properly; and without science and technology, we cannot reform the economic structure. The key to the development of economy, science and technology lies in knowledge and talented people. Without sufficient talented people who adhere to socialist orientation and arm themselves with modern scientific and technological knowledge at various levels, it will be impossible for our party to lead the people in building the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Qian Yunlu pointed out that the cultivation of talented people mainly depends on education. If we fail to attach importance to education and pay lip service to respecting knowledge and talented people, or merely depend on the existing talented people to win over other intellectuals, it is of no avail or even harmful. If we really respect economic development and talented people, we must proceed from education, and firmly establish the strategic position of education in building the four modernizations.

Comrade Qian Yunlu then spoke of the three concrete suggestions put forth by the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee after discussions on implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Education System.

1. It is necessary to properly convey, earnestly study, and thoroughly understand the spirit of the central decision and the speeches of central leading comrades. The stress should be laid on solving the problem concerning the understanding of leaders at all levels on the strategic position and role of education and the urgency for reforming the education system.

Qian Yunlu stressed that CPC committees at all levels must view education from the high plane of taking into account the overall situation of the four modernizations. Not only educational departments must study the central decision, but party and government organs at provincial, prefectural, city, county, district, and township levels, all trades, and all units must also study and take practical measures to implement it. They must not put up a false front and pay lip service.

2. It is necessary to earnestly conduct investigation and study, to seriously analyze the history and status quo of Hubei's economic and educational development, and to put forth concrete suggestions on implementing the decision.

Comrade Qian Yunlu pointed out that the main and essential problems include: How to take up the task of making the 9-year compulsory education universal; how to speed up secondary education and to classify secondary school students according to their preferred subjects; how to tap the potential of colleges and universities and give them vitality; how to cultivate as many talented people as possible for Hubei and the whole country; how to achieve two growths in educational investment simultaneously; and how to strengthen leadership.

3. All trades and departments must work hard to implement the decision and actively remove obstacles to and overcome difficulties in education on their own initiative.

He pointed out: In particular, the departments directly related to education, such as planning, economic, financial, labor, and personnel departments must genuinely treat education as an important strategic point, study it, pay attention to it, and support it.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU COURT SENTENCES TO DEATH MURDERER OF HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

HK061209 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, (Shao Xiaobo), a criminal who killed (Lin Shanming), a Hong Kong businessman, in Liuhua Guesthouse, Guangzhou, was sentenced to death by the Guangzhou City Intermediate People's Court in accordance with the law. He was deprived of political rights for life, and was immediately escorted to the execution ground to be executed by shooting.

(Shao Xiaobo), 25, was a criminal at large of Shenyang City, Liaoning. After he committed murder there at the end of last year, he absconded to our province to avoid punishment and continued to flee hither and thither to commit crimes.

On 9 February this year, when (Shao Xiaobo) was on his way from Haifeng County to Guangzhou in a car, he got acquainted with (Lin Shanming), a Hong Kong businessman, who was in the same car. He also learned that after (Lin Shanming) arrived in Guangzhou, (Lin Shanming) would stay in Liuhua Guesthouse.

On 10 February, under the pretext of visiting a friend, he sneaked into the room where (Lin Shanming) was staying. That very night (Shao Xiaobo) stayed overnight in (Lin's) room. On the morning of 11 February, at about 0600, while (Lin Shanming) slept soundly, Shao strangled him to death with his hands. He moved the corpse and hid it under the bed. He also stole (Lin Shanming's) watch, mini-radio-recorder, and jade-inlaid gold ring. Then, he absconded to avoid punishment. Later, he was pursued, captured, and brought to justice by a public security organ.

This morning, the city intermediate people's court also pronounced judgment of another criminal at the same time.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING ON REFORM OF EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

HK061340 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] On 30 May, the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee to listen to the reports made by the comrades who had attended the national conference on educational work, to seriously study the important speeches of leading comrades of the Central Authorities, including Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, and Hu Qili, at the national conference on educational work and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational Structure, and to study measures for implementing the decision of the Central Authorities in conjunction with the realities of our province.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Liang Lingguang, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor; Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng, and Wang Ning, secretaries of the Provincial CPC Committee; Yang Yingbin and Ling Botang, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members; Wang Pingshan and Yang Li, vice governors; and responsible comrades of all departments concerned spoke at the meeting one after another.

They unanimously held: The national conference on educational work was an extremely important conference. The decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational Structure is a programmatic document with which the CPC Central Committee leads all people of the whole country to embark on modernization. It is an important strategic arrangement. So long as we seriously implement the decision of the Central Authorities, a new situation in the prosperous development of the educational cause will surely come and the aim of training more qualified personnel will surely be attained. There are great prospects for the four modernizations.

In the course of study and discussion, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee pointed out: The development of the educational cause in our province does not suit the requirements for socialist modernization very much. Therefore, we must take vigorous measures to implement the decision of the Central Authorities, must strengthen fundamental education, must speed up the development of secondary vocational and technical education, and must promote the great progress of higher education.

With a view to further and penetratingly studying and implementing the spirit of the national conference on educational work, the decision of the Central

Authorities and carry out the plan for the development of the educational cause in our province, the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have decided that at the end of July or in the beginning of August, a provincial conference on educational work will be held in Guangzhou.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PREFECTURE CONDUCTS EDUCATION IN PARTY SPIRIT

HK060220 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] While carrying out party rectification, the Xiaogan Prefectural CPC Committee firmly grasped education in party spirit, achieving marked results. The Xiaogan Prefectural CPC Committee demanded that in the reviewing stage after comparison and examination, all units must particularly grasp party spirit education, and further investigate, deal with, and correct new malpractices. All units carrying out party rectification should list the problems discovered in the comparison and examination stage, and classify them into categories. The principal responsible persons of the prefectural CPC Committee have given party lectures to party members.

The prefectural Postal and Telecommunications Bureau has classified the problems discovered in comparison and examination conducted by collectives and individuals. These problems include some comrades only having concern for money in doing everything, not dedicating themselves to their work, and having a poor sense of organization. The category for these problems is ideals and discipline. To deal with this, responsible persons of the bureau CPC Committee gave lectures to party members, who reacted positively to the lectures. All units also educated party members by summing up and commending typical and advanced examples. The party organization of the prefectural agriculture bank commended 12 elderly veteran party members who have worked conscientiously and 16 middle-aged party members who have no formal academic certificates but have done remarkable jobs. As a result, some party members of the same type who were in low spirits were deeply moved. A situation in which every one strives to be advanced, has appeared in the bank.

All units carrying out party rectification in Xiaogan Prefecture have closely linked regular organizational activities with party spirit education. In carrying out regular organizational activities, they treat party spirit as the main subject, seriously carry out criticisms and self-criticisms, extensively hold heart-to-heart talks, and thoroughly investigate and discover the problems which they failed to discover in the comparison and examination stage. They reported their own problems, [words indistinct], and resolutely corrected their own mistakes. It is learned that all units carrying out party rectification in organs directly under the prefectural authorities have ferreted out some 63 cases of malpractices, of which 52 have been handled and corrected. They have submitted to the state some 328,800 yuan involving wanton price increase in violation of discipline, refunded some 66,900 yuan which was issued wantonly, and recovered some 180,000 yuan which was used by cadres to do business and run enterprises.

CSO: 4005/1056

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION--The Hubei Provincial Advisory Commission of the CPC held its first public lecture of 1985 yesterday afternoon. Vice Governor Guo Zhenqian /6753 2182 0051/, at the invitation of the Advisory Commission members, gave a detailed briefing on the economic information from his most recent visit to three western European countries--France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium--and on our province's economic situation. Liu Huinong /0491 1920 6593/, Advisory Commission vice chairman, presided over the meeting. Advisory Commission members Wang Shucheng /3769 2885 2052/, Liu Jin /0491 2516/, Jiang Zhonghua /3068 0112 5478/, Lu Wenyuan /0712 2429 6678/, Yang Qing /2799 7230/, and Provincial Advisory Commission members at Wuhan were present at the public lecture. /Text/ /Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1/ 12895

CSO: 4005/626

22 July 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

'BIOGRAPHIES OF DALAI LAMAS' PUBLISHED IN BEIJING

OW180825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--A book about the modern history of Tibet, "Biographies of the Dalai Lamas," was published recently by the Beijing-based People's Publishing House, to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region which falls on 1 September this year.

Ya Hanzhang, the author, said the book aims at making the "real history" of Tibet known to the public, especially to overseas Tibetans and foreign readers.

He said the book is the first biographies of the dalai Lamas since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is now being translated into English by the foreign languages press, and into Tibetan by the Qinghai People's Publishing House. The projects will be finished by the end of next year.

The 69-year-old expert on Tibet retired from the post of director of the Institute of Nationalities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences one and a half years ago.

He said the book also refutes fallacies in "Tibet: A Political History," written in 1967 by a Tibetan dissident abroad, Tsepon W. D. Shakaba, which distorts history.

He said historical materials have proved that Tibet has been a part of China at least since the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). The book carries a large quantity of historical materials, especially those about the Yuan Dynasty's measures for Tibet. Also, the Tibetan people waged struggles against British aggression from the 19th century on.

The 358-page biograph is in three parts. The first part is about the first 12 dalai lamas between 1391 and 1875, the second part deals with the 13th dalai lama Thubstan Gyamtsho (1876-1933), and the third part tells the story of the 14th dalai lama Dainzin Gyaco (1934-), who now lives in India.

The author explained that "dalai" means "ocean," while "lama" means "wisdom." Dalai lama is the title of the pontiff of the Gellug (yellow) sect of Lamaism.

The fifth dalai lama (1617-1682) was appointed one of the two political and religious leaders of Tibet (the other is Bainqen Erdini) by the Qing Dynasty's Emperor Shun Zhi (reigned 1644-1661).

Therefore, he said, the biography of the dalai lama reflects the modern and contemporary history of Tibet. He said biography is a style loved by Tibetan people.

A native of Gansu Province's Linxia County, where minority nationalities live in compact community, Ya Hanzhang was interested in the histories of lamaism and Tibet when he was young. From 1936 to 1937, he studied the histories in lamaseries of Gansu and Tibet.

After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, he went to Yanan in 1938 via India, Singapore and Hong Kong.

During 1951 and 1952, he escorted the 10th Bainqen back to Tibet from Qinghai Province.

He read plenty of historical materials in Tibetan and Han (Chinese) in the Potala Palace, the Zhaxi Lhunbo Lamasery and the Sagya Lamasery.

The book has been commented by some domestic and foreign experts as of high academic value.

He is now working on another book about the history of Tibet, "Biographies of the Bainqen Erdinis."

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBETAN RETURNEES WELL RECEIVED IN XIZANG

OW190929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Lhasa, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Over 300 Tibetans have returned from abroad to settle in China, mostly in the Tibet Autonomous Region, since 1979, said an official of the People's Government of Tibet today.

"All who can work have been assigned jobs, and the disabled are provided for by the local authorities," he said. Most returnees engage in business, farming or livestock breeding, and some are working in social sciences research institutes or as middle school teachers.

Four were elected deputies to the Fourth Regional People's Congress held two years ago.

About 3,500 Tibetans residing abroad have come back to China to visit their relatives over the past six years, the official said.

Losang Danzheng, 70, who came back in 1980, now works as a member of Lhasa City Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He devotes two-thirds of his time each month to editing Buddhist scriptures, and the rest to Buddhist services at an outlying monastery.

He spends every Sunday with his 26 children and grandchildren.

A middle-ranking official under the dalai lama--top religious and political leader of Tibet--Losang Danzeng went abroad in 1959, leaving his wife and nine children behind.

He served as the head of a Tibetan song and dance ensemble abroad for a time, and later became a lama of the Gullug (yellow) sect of Lamaism.

On returning to Lhasa, he found that his wife had died of illness, but fortunately all his children were doing well.

One of his three youngest daughters works at the Regional Bureau of Culture, History and Archives, and another on road construction. His third daughter was helped by the local government to transfer from the countryside to work in Lhasa.

Another returnee, Yabdan, 64, said, "I decided to settle down in Lhasa in 1983 after three visits to Tibet in the preceding years."

"I was most struck by the great changes in my home village in Zayu County," said Yabdan, who is now running a small business in Lhasa together with a niece.

The per-capita income of his village was 1,000 yuan last year--more than triple the national average for the rural population.

Still another, Gyaincain Ihamo, 67, received medical treatment for hepatitis and heart trouble immediately after returning in 1983. She is now entirely supported by the Lhasa City Government, as she has neither relatives nor children to rely on and is too weak to work.

CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PROVINCE PROMOTES MINORITY LANGUAGES

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Kunming, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--More and more students of minority nationalities are learning to read and write in their own languages in the multi-national Yunnan Province.

This is one of the measures the provincial authorities have adopted to promote education among the minority ethnical groups and develop their own culture.

In the Dehong Autonomous Prefecture bordering on Burma, where Dai and Jingpo nationalities live in compact community, 301 primary schools offer minority language courses, accounting for 40 percent of the total number of primary schools that should do so. There are 680 teachers in minority languages.

The prefecture has a population of 760,000, including Dais, Jingpos, Benglongs, Achangs and Lisus. But only the Dai, Jingpo and Lisu have their own written languages.

Each of its five counties and one city have a minority language teaching research group, which is responsible for the teaching program and plans. The prefecture has also organized a translation group, which has translated more than 100 titles of extracurricular readings.

Now regular textbooks are available in the Dai, Jingpo and Lisu languages for the six grades in primary schools.

The local government has decided to train 100 minority-language-speaking teachers a year from this autumn so that all the schools with 60 percent of students of minority nationalities will reach minority languages in the next few years as stipulated by a local government regulation issued in 1979.

At the beginning of this year, the prefecture authorities also worked out some measures to award people teaching minority languages.

Now prefectural circulars, notices and legal papers are using Han and minority languages simultaneously. In addition, the prefecture has dubbed 68 films in the Dai language and 55 in the Jingpo language. In 1984, the prefecture gave 2,088 shows of these films, with a total audience of 1.2 million.

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA CITY COMPLETES RESTITUTION TO PATRIOTIC PERSONAGES

HK051519 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Lhasa City has achieved marked results in implementing policies. By the middle of May, the whole city had respectively reversed verdicts on, removed the labels of, reinstated in their former offices, and fixed the administrative grades of patriotic personages of nationalities and religions, totaling over 160 people. It has returned to 181 households their houses, property, and land for building. It has also arranged employment for the children of 43 persons.

The work of implementing policies in Lhasa City has involved a wide scope and has been complicated. The tasks have been arduous. Since 1977 the departments concerned have seriously grasped this work. Up to the present, policies toward the objects of whom policies should be implemented have been basically and completely implemented. In the course of implementing policies, apart from rehabilitating their reputation, the city has adhered to the principle of returning them goods which still exist and paying them damages if the goods do not exist, has returned 34 private houses, and has built six new Zang-style houses, whose value has amounted to some 210,200 yuan. The amount of damages and expenses for buying the original land for building have totaled some 1,686,590 yuan.

The patriotic personages have personally seen the incomparable superiority of the socialist system and personally felt the warmth of the party's policies. Many of them have declared: We must share weal and woe with the party and the masses and must contribute toward all causes of construction.

CSO: 4005/1076

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CHONGQING CITY APPOINTS NEW MAYOR--The 3d Session of the 10th Chongqing City People's Congress, which concluded yesterday, appointed (Xiao Yang) as mayor of Chongqing. The session accepted the request of Mayor Yu Hanguo to resign from his post. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Jun 85 HK]

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND VOLLEYBALL MATCH--A match to mark the last appearance of women volleyballers Zhang Rongfang and Zhu Ling was played in Chengdu yesterday evening. Present at the occasion were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Sichuan and Chengdu including Yang Rudai, Wang Chenghan, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Lu Dadong, He Baoju, Bai Shangwu, Huang Qichao, Gu Jinchu, and Kang Zhenluang. Also present were Li Jinqian, a member of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Commission, and Tian Bao, a member of the commission. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Jun 85 HK]

YIN FATANG MEETS MOUNTAINEERING TEAM--On the morning of 11 June, Comrade Yin Fatang, former first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, called on the members of the Xizang mountaineering team who have just returned from [words indistinct]. On that morning, Comrade Yin Fatang delightedly went to the place where the mountaineering team was stationed to call on all members of the team. He also made a speech [passage incomplete]. Comrade Yin Fatang emphatically pointed out that in carrying out Xizang's sports and physical work, we must proceed from our own reality, give full play to our strong points to avoid our weak points, and seek a new way suited to Xizang's characteristics so as to encourage people of various nationalities to actively take part in physical training and make new contributions to building Xizang. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1110 GMT 12 Jun 85 HK]

TIBETAN CLASSICS--Lhasa, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--A publishing house for Tibetan-language classics was set up recently in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The company intends to put out new versions of rare books and manuscripts in the Tibetan language, some from private collections, with the emphasis on history, language, astronomy, and medicine. Reproductions of ancient inscriptions of wooden slips, bronzes and stone tablets, and Tibetan-language books compiled before 1950 will also be published. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 14 Jun 85 OW]

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS NATIONAL WORKERS' SPORTS GAMES

SK070505 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony sponsored by the municipality for the regional volleyball preliminary contest of the second national sports meeting of workers was opened on the afternoon of 6 June. Attending the ceremony were Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; (Yi Fuan), procurator of the Ministry of Railways; Yao Jun, vice mayor of the municipality; (Huang Zhirou), president of the municipal Trade Union Council; and responsible persons from the departments concerned.

Yao Jun delivered a speech at the ceremony. After the ceremony, Ni Zhifu received all staffers of the regional umpire's committee and said to them that, in the tournament, it is imperative to do a good job in strictly conducting umpireship. Attention should be paid to developing the fine tradition of the working class. Efforts should be made to stress sports morality and good manner in competitions and to regard the exchange of playing skills and the enhancement of unity as the major content of the tournament.

The man and woman teams that have won the first, second, and third titles in the tournament will join the main contest that will be held in Beijing Municipality in September this year.

CSO: 4005/1056

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG VISITS ORPHANS ON CHILDREN'S DAY

SK100855 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 28 May, more than 200 orphans and handicapped children in the Beijing Children's Welfare Institution were neatly dressed for the occasion of Children's Day. At 0900 that morning, leading comrades, including Chen Xitong, secretary of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, came to the institution with festive gifts to extend their festive regards to the children and to view the literary and art programs presented by the children.

During his visit, Chen Xitong heard the briefing given by the responsible comrade of the institution with regard to the work done in the past, inspected the facilities and children's dormitory of the institution, and delivered a speech to the children.

On the same day, leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee, respectively, also visited and took festive gifts to the first municipal school for deaf-mutes, the municipal school for blind children, the western district central primary school in charge of intellectual training, the Xuanwu District central school in charge of intellectual training, and the Pinggu County School for deaf-mutes to extend their congratulations on the occasion of Children's Day and to extend cordial regards to all the teachers, staff members, and workers who are nurturing the children.

CSO: 4005/1056

NORTH REGION

LIANG GUOQING'S PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK050615 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of the report made by Liang Guoqing, chief procurator of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate, on the work of the Municipal People's Procuratorate at the 3d Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies: In accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution and the laws, I hereby submit a brief report on the work of the procuratorial organs over the past year for examination and discussion by the present congress session.

Since the convocation of the Second Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality have conscientiously studied and implemented the party principles and policies and the state Constitution and laws, and have actually carried out the resolutions and regulations of the Municipal People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Through study and practices, procuratorial organs have further defined the guiding ideology for the procuratorial work, adhered to the four fundamental principles, conscientiously served and submitted to the state the general tasks and goals, comprehensively carried out the procuratorial work, vigorously performed their duties of exercising legal supervision in the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious criminal cases and economic irregularities, and made great efforts to safeguard the socialist legal system, protect the democratic rights of citizens, promote the fundamental improvement of public security, and ensure the smooth development of the reform of economic structure and the work of opening to the outside world.

1. We have continued to deal strict blows to serious criminal offences, and promoted the improvement of public security.

Over the past year, our municipality has intensively developed the campaign of dealing stern blows to serious criminal offences, winning a big victory. In strict accordance with the principle of dealing severe and prompt blows according to law, and in cooperation with the departments concerned, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality have resolutely investigated the details of cases, handled affairs in strict accordance with the laws, and conscientiously performed their legal duties while examining the reasons for arrests and prosecution and appearing in court to support the public prosecutions. Over the past year, procuratorial organs have approved the arrests of

a total of 5,517 criminals, and prosecuted 3,957 cases in which 6,490 persons were involved, and which included the cases turned over from 1983. These organs have also dealt severe and resolute blows to murderers, rapists, robbers, hooligans, thieves, people engaged in bombing, and people who seriously sabotaged the economic construction and the reform of the economic structure. Among the criminals arrested in the past year, 2,527 persons, 45.8 percent of the total, were key criminals. Meanwhile, these organs prosecuted 2,368 criminals, accounting for 36.4 percent of those to be prosecuted. In addition, procuratorial organs have been meticulous in examining and judging cases, and have subsequently captured and prosecuted criminals in a timely manner. Over the past year, a total of 21 criminals were captured subsequently and 75 persons were prosecuted subsequently.

At present, public security in urban and rural areas in the municipality has been further stabilized, and the crime rate had declined continuously. In 1984, the number of criminals arrested declined by 29.3 percent from 1983. But, a fundamental turn for the better in public security has not yet been achieved. The drop in major and serious cases was not great, and some vicious crimes still occur. Therefore, we must make even further efforts to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security.

2. We have vigorously strengthened the procuratorial work over the economic irregularities, and have served the economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

In the past year, procuratorial organs of the municipality have approved the arrest of 2,517 violators in the economic sector. These organs have accepted and handled by themselves 519 economic cases according to legal regulations, placed 258 cases on file for investigation, concluded 318 cases in which 361 persons were involved (including the cases turned over from 1983), submitted to the people's courts public persecutions against 198 cases involving 218 persons, and retrieved some economic losses for the state.

Although the municipality has scored great achievements in the campaign against economic crimes, this campaign has not been carried out penetratingly and extensively enough. On the contrary, the number of economic crimes has increased. Judging from the economic crimes handled by procuratorial organs in the first quarter of this year, we can see the increase in the number of major and appalling cases and cases involving more than 10,000 yuan, in people who themselves engaged in economic irregularities in the course of dealing blows to others, and in people who take advantage of loopholes in opening to the outside world and use the pretence of enlivening the economy to brazenly commit crimes. Therefore, in coordination with the campaign of checking unhealthy trends and consolidating discipline, procuratorial organs at all levels should vigorously strengthen procuratorial work over economic irregularities; draw clear lines of demarcation between right and wrong, between achievements and errors, and between law violations and crimes; and handle affairs in strict accordance with policies and law.

3. We have comprehensively carried out procuratorial work in the course of dealing strict blows to serious criminal cases and economic irregularities.

Struggling against criminal offences to safeguard citizens' democratic rights is the duty entrusted by law to procuratorial organs. Over the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels have intensified procuratorial work, and consciously investigated and handled cases of revealing state secrets, engaging in fraudulent practices for the benefit of relatives or friends, illegally taking people into custody, extorting confession by torture, lodging false accusations against others, encroaching on the personal and democratic rights of citizens, and serious dereliction of duty. We should notice that, at present some state functionaries infringe upon the democratic and personal rights of citizens, neglect their duties, and even commit crimes in violation of the law. Procuratorial organs at all levels should enhance their understanding of the importance of the legal, disciplinary, and procuratorial work; actually perform their legal, disciplinary, and procuratorial duties; adhere to the principle of everybody being equal before the law; overcome obstructions; not intimidated by power and influence; handle affairs impartially and abide by the law; independently exercise procuratorial power in line with the law; punish criminals and protect the people; and safeguard the dignity of state laws.

To safeguard the democratic rights of citizens, procuratorial organs at all levels have strengthened the handling of accusations and appeals. Over the past year, they have accepted and handled 4,783 letters and visits from the masses, which provided clues for 567 criminal offenses and 436 economic crimes. Through investigation and handling, 30 criminal cases involving 35 criminals have been called to account, 58 appeals have been re-examined, 6 fabrications in which 6 persons were involved have been handled, 5 unjust law violation cases in which 5 persons were involved have been corrected, 16 appeals have been rejected, and 31 appeals have been settled through persuasion and education.

4. We have strengthened the building of procuratorial ranks, and continuously improved the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen.

Over the past year, procuratorial organs in the municipality organized a large number of cadres and policemen to study the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee's decisions on party rectification and on the economic structural reform. As a result, their understanding of the essence of these principles, policies, and decisions has been improved, and they clearly understand the new situations and tasks of procuratorial organs and continue to improve procuratorial work.

Fellow deputies, the municipality has scored achievements in procuratorial work over the past year, but some defects and shortcomings still exist. In this new year, procuratorial cadres and policemen in the municipality should conscientiously implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the national political and legal conference and the national meeting of chief procurators. While performing procuratorial duties, we should pay great attention to the development of economic construction, to the construction of spiritual civilization, to making a fundamental improvement in public security, and to exploiting the role of procuratorial organs in giving legal supervision. In the course of dealing blows

to criminal offenses, attention should be paid to dealing blows to economic crimes so as to further develop procuratorial work. We should work hard and bravely make progress along with the strong wind of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in order to create a new situation in procuratorial work and make still greater contributions to vitalizing our economy and promoting the development of economic structure reform.

CSO: 4005/1056

NORTH REGION

REPORT ON WORK OF CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE

SK050511 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 85 p 2

[Report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee given by Zhao Jinsheng, vice chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, at the Third Session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee on 21 April 1985]

[Excerpt] Fellow members:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee, I will give a report on the work of the past year for you to examine and discuss.

During the past year, this Standing Committee, under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, followed the resolutions of the Second Session of the Seventh CPPCC Committee and relied on the concerted efforts of all the members and personnel to carry out the work in various fields focusing on the three great tasks of economic construction, and achieved new results.

During the past year, we carried out the work in the following fields:

1. We performed the function of political consultation and democratic supervision, and actively served economic construction, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world.

In the new situation, the content of political consultation and democratic supervision was increasingly enriched and developed. In the past year, major activities of the Standing Committee and the meetings of chairman and vice chairmen were to study the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure," to hear reports on the guidelines of the second session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and the Seventh Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, to hear reports of responsible comrades on the situation of Tianjin's reform of the economic structure and on the plans for construction of the economic development zone, and to hear a report given at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee on the guidelines of the national conference of governors and mayors of provinces and municipalities. During the past year, responsible comrades of the Standing Committee also attended as observers many Standing Committee meetings of the municipal People's Congress to hear reports on the municipality's political situation, economy, education, and other important issues.

Through discussions on the above-mentioned reports, the members enhanced their understanding of the development of the situations of the whole country and the municipality, and offered their opinions and suggestions on many important issues, such as reform of the economic structure and opening to the outside world, thus actively performing their functions of political consultation and democratic supervision.

In order to give play to the special role of CPPCC Committee members and personages of various circles in enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, the 13 work groups under this Standing Committee organized 65 report meetings, forums, and investigation-study projects on reform and the open-door work, with the participants totaling more than 3,000. The members actively suggested ways and means focusing on reform and the open-door work, and put forward 85 suggestions on reform of the economic structure, training of personnel, construction of the development zone, and propaganda directed to the outside.

2. We helped the party and government step up the implementation of various policies on the united front work.

Since the Second Session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee, this Standing Committee has always regarded implementation of the policies concerning CPPCC Committee members as a major task. In early 1984, in line with the opinions of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee given when it transmitted this committee's investigation report on implementation of the policies, we made timely reports to 48 units at the district and bureau levels on issues concerning policy implementation raised by CPPCC Committee members, and conducted inspections and supervision over this work on two occasions in May and September.

3. We strengthened study and the propaganda work.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, this committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in a timely manner to conscientiously study and discuss the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure." In April and May last year after the municipal CPC Committee relayed the guidelines of the forums on some opened coastal cities sponsored by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, this committee invited responsible comrades of the municipal government to give special reports on the imports and the open-door policy to CPPCC Committee members, leaders and deputy leaders of various work groups, and personages of various circles on two occasions. It also sponsored several forums.

The central study group also held forums to study and discuss the issue of respecting knowledgeable and talented people, and offered many beneficial opinions and suggestions. In the past year, the Historical Data Committee of this committee achieved new results in collecting, studying, and compiling historical data. Over the past few years, the Translation and Editing Committee contacted and united with our municipality's translation personnel to establish a sparetime translation contingent. They did a lot of beneficial work and scored remarkable achievements in serving the development of the united front.

4. We forged closer ties with Taiwan compatriots, their relatives and relevant personages, conducted propaganda directed toward Taiwan, and make contributions to promoting the reunification of the motherland.

In the past year, the Motherland Reunification Fellowship Committee of this Standing Committee conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on the work directed to Taiwan, and worked in close coordination with relevant municipal departments to carry out the work in four fields. First, we organized Taiwan compatriots and their relatives to study the party's policies on work directed at Taiwan and, in order to understand the Taiwan situation, invited responsible comrades of relevant fields to introduce Taiwan's current situation. Second, we further strengthened ties with Taiwan compatriots living in Tianjin, family members of people living in Taiwan, and personages concerned. We took the initiative in reporting their opinions and requests to the party and the government, supported and supervised pertinent departments in stepping up implementation of policies, and helped them find and resume contacts through letters with their relatives and friends in Taiwan. Third, we continued to organize people to write articles on propaganda directed at Taiwan. Fourth, we coordinated with relevant departments to receive Taiwan compatriots, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and overseas Chinese who came to Tianjin to visit relatives and friends, tour, inspect, and give lectures; familiarize them with the party's policies on the work directed to Taiwan and on opening to the outside world; and provided conveniences for them to make investment to open plants, to conduct trade talks, and to participate in the construction of the motherland and their hometowns.

5. We gave play to the positive role of various democratic parties and relevant mass organizations, strengthened ties with district and county CPPCC Committees, and consolidated and developed the patriotic united front.

The various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and other relevant mass organizations of the municipality gave play to their advantages, devoted themselves to the four modernizations, and made many new contributions. As an organization of the united front, this Standing Committee rendered support and assistance to the various democratic parties and relevant mass organizations in their efforts to carry out work.

Last year, 8 district and county CPPCC Committees elected new committees, and 10 district and county CPPCC Committees were established. We held three forums on the work of district and county CPPCC Committees to understand the situation and exchange experiences, and gave guidance lectures to the newly established district and county CPPCC Committees on the study of the CPPCC Constitution.

This Standing Committee has achieved new progress in its work since the Second Session of the Seventh Municipal CPPCC Committee, but it is still lagging behind. Major reasons were that we lacked investigations and research on the new situations and new problems emerging in the CPPCC work after the implementation of the open-door policy, and did not do enough in summing up experiences and creating the new; that our ties with democratic parties and relevant mass organizations were not close enough, that we are not enthusiastic enough in

helping them carry out work; and that the work style and work methods of CPPCC organs were not compatible with needs in opening up a new situation. All this should be earnestly corrected in our future work.

Fellow members, 1985 is the first year for implementing the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to carry out overall reform. We should take the decision of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as a guide, and resolutely help the party and the government in the reform. We should also successfully implement the various policies on the united front work, give play to the initiative of CPPCC Committee members and persons from various circles, and serve the economic reform and the three great tasks.

CSO: 4005/1056

NORTH REGION

FIFTH SESSION OF SIXTH TAIYUAN MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENS

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Chang Shiye [1603 1102 8528] and Li Cungang [2621 1317 0474]]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Sixth Taiyuan Municipal CPPCC Committee opened yesterday morning in the conference room of the Beingzhou Hotel. It was attended by 185 members of the CPPCC, 49 non-voting delegates and specially invited delegates. Pan Ruizhen, vice president of the provincial CPPCC, was at the opening session.

The agenda of the meeting includes listening to and examining the work report of the standing committee of the Sixth Taiyuan Municipal CPPCC Committee and working out a work program for the municipal CPPCC in 1985; listening to and examining the report on the outcome of the resolutions since the fourth session of sixth municipal CPPCC; attending the fifth session of seventh municipal people's congress as non-voting delegates to listen to and discuss the work report and other related reports of the government; listening to a speech to be delivered by the leading comrade of the municipal party committee and a report by Chairman Li Haoshan on his inspection tour abroad; and going a step further to mobilize member of CPPCC and people of all circles to make new contributions for the triumph of the reforms, the rise of China and unification of the fatherland.

The opening session was officiated by Chairman Li Haoshan of the municipal CPPCC. Wang Ruisheng, secretary general of provincial CPPCC, delivered the opening address. Xu Zhenhai, vice president of the Taiyuan municipal CPPCC, reported on the work of the standing committee of the Sixth Taiyuan Municipal CPPCC Committee. He pointed out in the report that 1985 will be a year to launch an all-out drive to pursue economic reform in the cities. Under the leadership of the municipal party committee, the work of the CPPCC this year will focus on hoisting high the banner of patriotism to unite with even more people of all circles to carry out conscientiously the decision of the CPC Central Committee on economic reform, implement the guiding program of "two systems in one country" and make new contributions toward promoting economic reform, the four modernizations and the unification of the fatherland. Comrade Xu Zhenhai emphasized in his report that in 1985 we must do the following tasks well: to step up our study to meet the requirements of new developments; to offer services and suggestions to enhance economic reform in the interest of all; to work through all channels to promote the peaceful unification of the fatherland; to assist continually all the departments concerned to carry out the party's united front policy and its

policy toward intellectuals; to participate actively in consultations on local affairs to bring socialist democracy into play; to cooperate wholeheartedly in doing a good job of collecting and publishing literary and historical data; to keep in touch with the democratic parties and groups to provide more effective guidance to the county and local CPPCC's; and to work continually to reinforce the CPPCC organization.

Qin Guodong, vice president of the municipal CPPCC, reported on the outcome of the resolutions since the Fourth Session of Sixth Taiyuan Municipal CPPCC Committee. He stated in the report that since the fourth session, there have been answers to 157 resolutions, or 98.7 percent of all the resolutions processed. Judging by the outcome of the answers, 79 resolutions were accepted and the problems involved have been or are being resolved, or 50.3 percent of all the answers to resolutions. There are 50 resolutions, or 31.8 percent of all the resolutions, being considered for adoption or awaiting solution before adoption. There are explanations for 28 resolutions which due to unfavorable conditions or other reasons cannot be carried out. They account for 18 percent of all the resolutions. So every resolution is taken care of and accounted for. Chen Maoxiong, vice president of the municipal CPPCC, presided over the plenary session yesterday afternoon where President Li Haoshan, Vice President Bai Yu and the responsible comrade of the municipal party committee's united front department passed on the substance of a speech by the leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee on the united front and political consultation work under the new situation and the comments of the party caucus of the provincial CPPCC on the need to strengthen the work of the CPPCC at all levels in Shanxi. Their comments were forwarded to the meeting by the executive office of the Shanxi provincial party committee. The meeting is scheduled to last 6 days.

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CSO: 4005/868

NORTH REGION

TAIYUAN CPC LEADER CALLS FOR RETURN OF TAIWAN

Taiyuan TAIYUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Chang Shiye [1603 1102 8528], Jia Wenqing [6328 2429 3237] and Li Cungang [1621 1317 0474]]

[Text] Comrade Wang Jiangong, secretary of the Taiyuan municipal party committee, addressed the Fifth session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC at its full session yesterday morning.

On behalf of the municipal party committee, Comrade Wang Jiangong extended greetings to the full session and the CPPCC members. In his analysis of the unfolding favorable situation conducive to the return of Taiwan and the unification of the fatherland, he expounded on the far-reaching implications of the party's projection of "two systems in one country" and the programs for the unification of China. He urged everyone to work under the unified leadership of the CPC committee to mobilize all positive forces, increase contacts and make more friends in order to go all-out to do this particular work better. He asked the CPC committees at all levels to list the task of unifying the fatherland as a top priority and to improve the organizational structure and train cadres to create favorable conditions wherever possible for the successful execution of this program. He urged the departments in charge to cooperate with all other related agencies to exchange information and offer mutual assistance and stressed the need to launch extensive and in-depth propaganda to educate the cadres and masses on the state of the drive to unify the country and mobilize and organize the masses both inside and outside the party to play a more active role in promoting the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Wang Jiangong pointed out especially the advantages of capitalizing on the superiority of the CPPCC to achieve a new breakthrough in the drive to unify the fatherland. He said the CPPCC is a vital united front organization, a recognized force representing an assembly of patriotic personages from all circles who are better educated and have extensive social connections and who are resolved and politically aware of the need to promote the unification of the fatherland. The Taiyuan municipal CPPCC has done a great deal since its sixth term to achieve an admirable record in implementing the united front programs and policies of the new era and in uniting all its members and members of the democratic parties and groups as well as our Taiwan compatriots and their dependents. To go a step further to bring the superiority of the CPPCC into full play in

order to promote the peaceful unification of the fatherland, he listed his hopes as follows: (1) All CPPCC members should liberate their minds, sharpen their comprehension and understand fully the spirit and substance of the projection of "two systems in one country" proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the program and policy of the party to achieve the unification of the country. (2) They should help the government and the party to implement satisfactorily the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and their dependents, continue to eradicate the "leftist" influence, resolve all problems one by one and mobilize the enthusiasm of all Taiwan compatriots and their dependents. (3) They should mobilize all available forces and work through all available channels to keep abreast of the situation and come up with recommendations, to establish extensive friendship and contacts with the "three groups of compatriots" and to do well the work of receiving overseas Chinese who return to the mainland to visit relatives, lecture or travel. (4) They should do well the work of introducing outside interests and technology to promote the four modernizations of our city and to speed up its economic development.

Comrade Wang Jiangong concluded his address by saying that to realize the four modernizations and the unification of the fatherland is a sacred mission entrusted to us by history. Let us hoist high our banners of patriotism to mobilize all positive forces, united and working wholeheartedly, to make new contributions toward persuading Taiwan to return to the fatherland and achieve its peaceful unification.

Yesterday's full session was also attended by Li Haoshan, president of the municipal CPPCC, and its vice presidents, including Xu Zhenhai, Pai Yu, Qin Guodong and Chen Maoxiong.

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CSO: 4005/868

NORTH REGION

HOHHOT MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE CURES NEW UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Hohhot Municipal Party Committee Carried out Serious Investigation of New Unhealthy Tendencies; Some Party Political Cadres Actively Enforce Discipline to Curb Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] Recently, the Hohhot municipal party committee carried out an investigation of the new unhealthy tendencies among certain party political cadres who have used their authority to engage in business and run enterprises, awarded bonuses and goods indiscriminately and used public funds for purchasing clothes, feasting and buying gifts. The municipal party committee demands that party committees at all levels should curb the unhealthy tendencies of not following orders and enforcing the prohibitions, thereby guaranteeing the smooth progress of the reform of the economic system.

Through this investigation, the Hohhot municipal party committee has gained a preliminary understanding of the situation of the new unhealthy tendencies and it has specifically held meetings to focus on the problems for study. It has made the following decisions: party political cadres who have participated in business must withdraw and those who continue secretly must be strictly punished. Party political organs and enterprise units must strictly enforce fiscal discipline and be determined to prohibit the indiscriminate award of money and goods, recovering those that should be recovered. Those who have used public funds for clothing must have their funds deducted in accordance with the regulations, and the gifts and souvenirs received by those who have participated in the inspection and acceptance of enterprises should all be converted to cost and returned, while the meals and entertainment expenses should be repaid by the individuals. All the funds thus collected will be turned over to the treasury.

The party committee demands that municipal party organs at all levels consider the serious study and curbing of the new unhealthy tendencies as the major content of rectification and reform. Practical measures should be adopted to correct such tendencies quickly. Those individuals and units who do not follow orders or enforce prohibitions must be strictly punished.

At present, municipal party organs at all levels are working actively in accordance with the party committee's strategy. Cadres who have participated in businesses and run enterprises in the Hui people areas have all withdrawn upon inspection by the enterprise, three leading persons in the traffic bureau have taken the lead in repaying the meal expenses and also returned souvenirs.

22 July 1985

NORTH REGION

CURB ON NEW UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES URGED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Insist on Reform, Vigorously Curb Unhealthy Tendencies and Do a Good Job of the Second Phase of Party Rectification"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 9 March, at the meeting of the liaison men and inspectors for the second phase of party rectification, Comrade Bu He [1580 6378], vice secretary of the autonomous region party committee, said that we should consider the rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies as the breach in the second phase of party rectification and should work vigorously to develop our region's advantage in order to promote economic reforms.

Comrade Bu He said that our region's economic situation is as good as that of the rest of the country: there has been great development in industrial and agricultural production, the economy has been further revitalized, revenues have increased and the people's living standards, especially those of the peasants and herdsmen, have been greatly elevated. These are the important results of the first phase of party rectification and economic reform and the entire party membership and cadres should understand this correctly.

Comrade Bu He said that ever since the second half of last year, some party members and cadres have ignored party discipline and have taken advantage of the reforms and the open-door policy to seek private gain. Some of them have used their authority to engage in business, harming the public to benefit themselves and spending public funds in feasting, and some enterprise units raise prices or award bonuses indiscriminately. Individuals have completely ignored the party Central Committee's repeated orders by doing what they please and interfering with and affecting our region's economy and economic reforms. Comrade Bu He said that the basic demands of the second phase of party rectification are still unity of thought, rectification of the style, strengthening of discipline and purification of the organization. At the same time, based on actual current conditions, we have to consider, as the breach the rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies, the enhancement of the party spirit and the strengthening of party discipline. He said that if the new unhealthy tendencies are not curbed and rectified, we cannot consolidate the results of party rectification and the current economic reforms which focus on the city as the key areas will be directly affected. Party political departments at all levels must fully understand the serious danger of the new unhealthy tendencies and do a good job in rectifying them.

Comrade Bu He said that the new unhealthy tendencies do not represent the main current in the present good situation and we should neither be frightened by nor neglect them. Based on the principle of seeking truth from facts and in accordance with the spirit and limits of the documents recently issued by the Central Committee and State Council, we should do our jobs well so that we can solve the problem and not cause disorder. Through the rectification of the new unhealthy tendencies, we can further develop our region's good conditions to promote economic reforms.

The meeting of the liaison men and inspectors of the second phase of party rectification was called by the autonomous region's party committee party rectification office and took place from 8-9 March. The 106 party rectification liaison men and inspectors studied the spirit of the Central Committee's party rectification guidance committee work conference on the second phase of party rectification and further clarified the tasks and focus of our region's second phase of party rectification work. During the meeting, Comrade Shih Guanghua [4258 0342 5478], member of the standing committee of the autonomous region's party committee and vice director of the party rectification office, presented reports.

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CSO: 4005/842

NORTH REGION

STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP DURING PARTY RECTIFICATION

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Health Department Party Organization Strengthens Leadership During the Second Phase of Party Rectification"]

[Text] A note from the party rectification office of the autonomous region party committee: the second phase of party rectification has begun in the two-level units of the autonomous region's directly administered organs. There are a large number of such units, covering a broad area and many points with great differences. Whether the party rectification of the units at the departmental and bureau levels can be carried out successfully depends on the departmental and bureau party organs that are in charge. Those responsible for the second phase of party rectification must consider this to be a major task which should receive close attention and be done well. The party committee of the autonomous region health department has seriously led the party rectification of the two-level units, provided individual guidance and helped to key points, and their methods are commendable. Practice has shown that those departments and bureaus which have done well in the first phase of party rectification, because they have seen the results, also generally do well in the second phase; those departments and bureaus which were not that successful in the first phase generally pay less attention to the second phase. Therefore, it can be said that the attitude toward the second phase of party rectification is an important indicator showing how well a certain department or bureau has carried out the first phase of rectification, and whether its leading body is truly politically consistent with the Central Committee. We hope that the few departments and bureaus which have not provided leadership in the second phase of party rectification would, based on the guiding ideology, quickly change their wrong attitude and firmly act in the spirit of the various directives on the second phase of party rectification issued by the Central Guidance Committee so that they can earnestly pay attention to and carry out scientifically the party rectification work of their subordinate units at the two levels.

We have to provide guidance and inspection and help one unit at a time in order to guarantee the success of the second phase of party rectification of the two-level units of subordinate organs.

At the same time, when it is completing the task of its own party rectification and continuing the consolidation and development of the results, the party organization of the autonomous region health department has also provided individual guidance to the nine subordinate units in their second phase of party rectification and has helped them grasp the main problems, carry out concurrent rectification and reform and strengthen leadership, thereby obtaining better results.

The party organization of the health department has paid close attention to the second phase of party rectification. It believes that party rectification is linked to its work and it is only through a successful rectification that the work, reforms and the party spirit can be promoted and that the total objectives and tasks of the party can be fulfilled and served. In order to strengthen the leadership of the second phase of party rectification of its subordinate units, they first clarify and understand the situation of the leading bodies and party members of these units and find out the existing general problems. The health department's party organization feels that the prevalent problem among the two-level units' leading bodies is "softness," i.e., they cannot make up their minds about the problems manifested in the party rectification campaign and have proven to be incompetent in rectifying them. In particular, when dealing with the issues of party spirit, discipline and style and in rectifying the various unhealthy tendencies, they lack the boldness to tackle the problems head-on. The departmental party organization promptly identifies this problem, thus stressing the need to link up with reality in rectification and reform and to work hard on rectifying the style. Then, based on the differences in the tasks and the major existing problems of the various units, it provides individual guidance and help to key points so that these units can quickly identify the major problems and understand the direction and tasks of rectification.

The Neimenggu Epidemic Diseases Research Institute is a subordinate unit of this department and has for a long time been unable to identify the major tasks of its work because of the lack of focus in the professional guiding ideology, stressing prevention at one time and research at another so that prevention and research are not coordinated and the work has become passive. After party rectification began, some comrades in this unit thought that it would be more practical to engage in research because it was profitable and that to stress prevention was not only hard work but they would not be able to see obvious results. Therefore, they proposed to focus on research. The leading body's understanding on this question was also muddled. The health department's party organization earnestly helped them sum up the experience and lessons from the past and made them quickly realize that putting prevention first was the major job of this unit and that without preventive work, research was just like a fountain without water or a tree without roots. Such concrete guidance enabled this unit to settle quickly on a professional guiding ideology with prevention being first and research serving the needs of prevention.

In its guidance to individual units, the health department's party organization also pays attention to defining priorities and the severity of the cases and is willing to give a lot of effort to providing guidance to the key units. In the past, there was the rather serious problem of some party members and medical personnel in the Neimenggu Hospital using drugs for their own benefit. They used the opportunity of seeing patients to get drugs and establish relationships, thus engaging in unhealthy tendencies. There were also many problems in their attitude and in the quality of their work. The health department's party organization felt that since Neimenggu Hospital is the region's largest hospital, which receives and treats a lot of people, the success or failure of the party rectification work would directly affect the hospital's reputation and development and the vital interests of the masses. After party rectification began, besides listening to reports from the hospital, the departmental party organization also sent people to specific points to provide concrete guidance and help them many times in identifying the major problems. With the help of the departmental party organization, the hospital party committee recommended to the hospital's party members that they should consider the improvement of the attitude and the quality of work as the focus in party rectification work and requested the party members self-consciously to curb unhealthy tendencies, to establish a good sense of socialist ethics and to create a model for the masses through concrete actions. The Chinese-Menggu Hospital of Neimenggu uses the existing new unhealthy tendencies of individual party members, as reported by the masses, as the breakthrough point in rectification and reform. The departmental party organization, after listening many times to reports, affirms and supports their method and also provides them with concrete guidance and help so that the hospitals' party rectification work has been very sound.

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CSO: 4005/842

NORTH REGION

WANG YONGCHEN'S HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT REPORT

SK170558 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 2

["Excerpts] of Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court Work Report by Wang Yongchen, president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court, at the Third Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the Second Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress, particularly after the promulgation of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the economic structure, which was adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held last year, the people's courts at all levels in our municipality have adhered to the guidelines of serving economic structural reform and economic construction; correctly tried a great number of criminal and economic cases and civil disputes in a timely manner and in accordance with the law; and scored new achievements in strengthening the socialist legal system, safeguarding social order, promoting further improvements in social order and security, protecting the legal rights and interests of citizens, and safeguarding and stimulating smooth progress in reforming the urban and rural economic structure.

1. We have continued to deal strict blows to serious criminal activities and to score substantial improvements in social order.

People's courts at all levels in the municipality have resolutely implemented the principle of dealing strict and prompt blows to criminals and have continued to strictly punish serious criminals in a timely manner and on the heels of a victory in the previous-stage struggle against serious criminal activities. From April of last year to last March, people's courts at all levels in the municipality tried and completed 4,355 criminal cases of various descriptions, and sentenced 5,875 criminals. Among them, 2,844 were murderers, rapists, hooligans, arsonists, bombers, robbers, and criminals involved in serious theft cases that armed the interests of the state and the collectives as well as the lives and property of the people, accounting for 48.41 percent of the total number of criminals. And about 95.2 percent of the cases were tried and completed within the time limit as prescribed by law.

While resolutely dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, the people's courts at all levels have also actively participated in other activities comprehensively improving social order. They have mainly done the following work:

First, they have selected typical cases and have conducted open trials at units where the criminal offenses have occurred. During this period, they held 157 trials of various scales on different occasions with more than 310,000 persons listening to the trials. Second, they have publicized the legal system and conducted education in knowing, understanding, and observing law among juveniles. According to last year's statistics for just 4 months, 736 judges went deeply into factories, organs, schools, neighborhoods, and rural areas to publicize the legal system. More than 170,000 people were educated. Third, they have purposefully raised suggestions on judicial affairs. Over the past year, they have raised over 300 suggestions, and helped relevant units strengthen safety and security work, and prevent and reduce the number of criminal offenses. Fourth, they have gone deeply into factories, enterprises, and establishments to render legal consulting services, introduce legal knowledge, and provide legal services. Fifth, they have strengthened supervision and transformation of criminals who have been placed on probation and under surveillance, and those who have been exempted from punishment, and have educated, helped, and redeemed misguided youths.

2. We have resolutely dealt blows to serious criminal activities and ensured the smooth progress in reforming the economic structure.

The current economic reform has been soundly developed and the situation is good. However, personnel of some state organs, enterprises, and units have colluded with some lawless persons in society to take advantage of reform to engage in economic criminal activities. They have sabotaged and disrupted reform, incurring serious economic losses to the state and the collectives. Some have even distorted the policies of the party and the state, confused right and wrong, and alleged that the economic criminal acts which have sabotaged reform were contributions, thus creating ideological confusion among some personnel and preventing judicial departments from handling cases in accordance with the law.

In view of the problems cropping up in the course of handling economic criminal cases, people's courts at all levels have adopted appropriate measures in a timely manner to coordinate with the relevant departments to strictly punish serious economic criminals in accordance with the criminal law and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on strictly punishing criminals who have seriously disrupted the economy.

From April of last year to last March, we handled and completed 355 cases of corruption, bribes, profiteering, and deception, involving 377 criminals. The cracking of these cases directly helped the state and the collectives recover more than 898,000 yuan of economic losses.

3. We have strengthened our efforts to handle civil cases and to safeguard the legal rights and interests of citizens.

Over the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the municipality have adhered to the principle of "relying on the masses, investigating and studying cases with a focus on mediation, and solving problems on the spot; correctly implemented policies and laws related to civil affairs; made it

convenient for the masses to bring lawsuits; handled cases through mediation, persuasion, guidance, and education; and properly readjusted the relationship between civil affairs and law. During this period, the rate of concluded cases rose continuously. A total of 11,863 civil cases were tried and concluded, and about 72.6 percent of the cases were handled through mediation. Furthermore, they conscientiously carried out civil affairs work, thus maintaining not only the solemnity of the state law but also safeguarding the legal rights and interests of the persons concerned.

Of the civil cases, about 62.5 percent of the cases were marriage and family disputes. Many of the cases concerned persons who loved the new and loathed the old, who took a reckless attitude towards marriage, and who forsook their aged parents or grandparents. People's courts at all levels have conscientiously implemented the marriage law and the decisions adopted by the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children in Tianjin, persisted in freedom in marriage and equality between the sexes, protected the legal rights and interests of women and children, and safeguarded the socialist marriage and family systems.

4. We have strengthened economic trials and served the economic structural reform and economic construction.

Along with the reform of the economic structure and the implementation of the policy on opening to the outside world, there was an increasing number of departments in need of legal services and protection from judicial organs. To cope with the new situation in economic development, people's courts at all levels have replenished and strengthened the ranks of judicial officers to deal with economic cases, conducted professional training, continued to enhance the understanding of judicial officers on the importance of economic trials and to improve their ability to handle cases, strengthened ties with economic departments, and voluntarily served reform of the economic structure.

While trying cases on file, they stressed mediation, and if mediation failed, they meted out punishment. Over the past year, they have handled 1,131 economic disputes of first instance, an increase of 134.65 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year, and settled 884 disputes, an increase of 108.98 percent over the same period of the previous year. The concluded cases of economic disputes involved a total sum of 19.79 million yuan. And about 65.95 percent of the cases were concluded through mediation.

People's courts at all levels throughout the municipality have conscientiously publicized the economic law and regulations with a focus on the economic contract law, and have given legal consulting services to enterprises and establishments and to the rural areas.

5. We have voluntarily accepted supervision, and done a good job in handling people's letters, visits, and appeals.

In the course of trying cases, people's courts at all levels in our municipality have strictly observed the stipulations mentioned in the Constitution, voluntarily accepted the supervision of the People's Congresses and their

Standing Committees of various levels, instituted the system of holding meetings to get in touch with the people's deputies, reported the work of the courts to the deputies at regular intervals, invited deputies to hear trials and to read files of major cases, solicited their opinions on the work of the people's courts, checked the problems reflected by the deputies in a timely manner, and implemented their opinions on handling cases. The municipal higher and intermediate people's courts have strengthened supervision over the trials held by the people's courts at the lower levels in accordance with legal stipulations, thus guaranteeing the correct enforcement of the law.

6. We have striven to strengthen the building of the ranks of the people's courts and to further intensify their combat strength.

Over the past year, our municipal people's courts at all levels have conscientiously strengthened ideological and political work, organized cadres and policemen to study theory and culture, encouraged them to become competent through self-education, conducted education on observing discipline and law, consolidated discipline, opposed and resisted unhealthy trends, and given strict punishment to those law enforcers who bent the law for the benefit of relatives or friends when their cases were uncovered and verified.

In 1984, the municipal courts appraised and selected 30 advanced collectives, and 115 advanced workers. Among them, one representative of the advanced collectives and five advanced workers had the honor of attending the national conference to commend advanced collectives and court personnel.

The people's courts at all levels have continued to readjust and replenish leading bodies at all levels in line with the four requirements for cadres, selected and employed 257 young cadres and policemen through examinations, and enabled our police ranks to become younger and more knowledgeable.

Although our municipal people's courts at all levels have scored certain achievements, they still have some defects and problems. The main ones are: They have failed to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policy to specific economic criminal cases and to handle some civil cases in a timely manner. The quality of handling cases is not high and they still have the Yamen workstyle of "just sitting there and listening to a case." The political and professional quality of the court personnel still cannot meet the needs of the new situation. All these need our efforts to adopt effective measures to resolve and correct them realistically.

Fellow deputies:

The year 1985 is one to implement reform of the economic structure with a focus on reform of the urban economy in a steadfast and prudent way so as to ensure success. The new situation emerged in economic reform has set forth higher demands on the people's courts. The tasks are glorious but arduous. We should firmly foster the guiding ideology of ensuring and promoting economic structural reform and serving the building of socialist modernization closely and directly link judicial work with economic construction, continue to unswervingly adhere to the principle of dealing strict and prompt blows to serious criminals in accordance with the law, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn

for the better in social order. We should struggle against serious economic offenses and strictly punish those who take advantage of reform to engage in various economic activities. Meanwhile, we should do a good job in handling civil and economic cases as well as people's appeals, letters, and visits; actively participate in improving social order in all fields through various forms of activities; and vigorously strengthen the building of the judicial ranks of our municipality, so that the judicial personnel will firmly foster the idea of serving the people, persist in following and enforcing laws and punishing law breakers, safeguard the solemnity of the Constitution and law, strive to create a new situation in the work of the people's courts, and make new contributions to better promoting social democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, and realizing the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1056

22 July 1985

NORTH REGION

HEBEI ADVISORY COMMISSION ELECTS NEW LEADERS

SK110024 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 1

[Text] The Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission held its first plenary meeting on the morning of 27 May. A total of 35 members attended the meeting. Through full discussions, members elected Standing Committee members, and the chairman and vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission by secret ballot.

With the approval of the first plenary meeting of the Third Provincial CPC Committee, the number of Standing Committee members of the Provincial Advisory Commission totals 13. They are: Yang Zejiang (2799 3419 3068), Wang Dongning (3769 2639 1337), Yang Yuan (2799 6678), Lan Kaimin (5695 0418 3046), Xi Guang (6741 0342), Li Kcai (2621 0344 2088), Zhang Pingdong (1728 1456 2639), Li Xing (2621 5281), Su Feng (5685 6912), Guo Yaochen (6753 5069 5256), Wei Zhang (7614 4545), Feng Yunting (1409 0061 0080), and Wang Qunwu (3769 5028 0124).

Yang Zejiang was elected chairman of the Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission.

Wang Dongning was elected vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission.

CSO: 4005/1056

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING CRACKS MALPRACTICES--Beijing City has achieved great results in correcting new unhealthy trends. A total of 284 discipline violating cases and 1,420 cases of arbitrary price hikes were investigated and dealt with. After several months of efforts, the 238 enterprises run by party and government organs, except for 38 which are carrying out the necessary procedures for separation, were separated from the organs, and most of the 560 party and government cadres who concurrently conducted business left their posts at the enterprises. [Summary] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 May 85 SK]

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND LEGAL LECTURES--Taiyuan, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--A course of lectures on legal knowledge for provincial party and government cadres in Shanxi began in Taiyuan today. Wang Senhao, deputy secretary of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee and governor; members of the Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee; vice governors; and responsible persons of departments and commissions under the Provincial Party committee and commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus under the provincial government, totalling more than 100, attended the first lecture, which was a report on questions of criminal law. Sponsored by the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government, the course on legal knowledge covers six topics: the constitution, local organic laws, criminal law, domestic economic laws, economic laws involving foreigners, and the present law. Specialists in relevant fields will lecture on each topic. [Text] [By reporter Jin Jiasheng] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 1 Jun 85 OW]

FOREIGN RELATIONS, AFFAIRS COMMITTEE INAUGURATION--In order to meet the need of the municipality in opening to the outside world, the Municipal CPC Committee and government recently decided to establish the Tianjin Municipal Work Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Affairs in an effort to strengthen the unified leadership over external work. When establishing the work committee, the personnel and the organisations of the municipal foreign economic relations and trade committee and the municipal foreign affairs office will be merged and streamlined. The original 19 sections and offices will be reduced to 11, and their personnel will also be reduced by 28 percent. At the same time, the new work committee will adopt reform measures in such areas as cadre employment and work system as a new trial aiming at abolishing the life tenure of cadres, raising work efficiency, and promoting the smooth progress of external work. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Jun 85 SK]

NORTHEAST REGION

GOAL OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM REITERATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Always Bear in Mind the Goal of Educational Reform"]

[Text] After having conducted investigations in some of its institutions of higher learning, the Jilin provincial people's government has taken the necessary measures to curb erroneous practices such as offering an unlimited number of classes and setting low standards for graduating students. Our higher education continues to develop and various reform measures are being implemented in an orderly manner. Some of our reform efforts have produced positive results and we are looking forward to the arrival of a systematic educational reform. This is why we must be on guard against certain negative practices.

Of course, not everyone in our society would agree with the above observation. Some comrades may argue that the above-mentioned practices can help develop higher education, enable more young people to receive a college education and change the unitary educational mode in institutions of higher learning. They may also argue that these practices not only facilitate reform but also "generate revenue" for schools. This theory may sound reasonable but it is in fact wrong.

Investigations conducted in Jilin reveal that the fact that colleges offer an unlimited number of classes does not mean that state funding and resources are utilized to recruit more students systematically; instead, they are being wasted on educating incompetent ones. This practice not only violates state policy and planning but also adversely affects the development of education. Because of various deficiencies in our system, the potential of many of the existing schools has not been fully developed. This problem has to be resolved through systemic reform, the expansion of existing schools, joint programs of various kinds among schools and the formation of correspondence and night schools under state guidance. These measures help gear our higher education toward the needs of society and not just a few individuals.

Educational reform aims at fulfilling the demands of socialist modernization by producing a large number of talented people in a short time. Window dressing and formalism are inconsistent with the goal and nature of higher education. If we allow students to graduate without fulfilling all the requirements, we will end up with a group of people who are poorly trained and poorly educated and whose

existence obstructs our effort to produce talent. It goes without saying that schemes to pursue personal interests or those of individual agencies defeat the purpose of reform. Institutions of higher learning should utilize proper methods to develop their potential, contribute to the four modernizations and yield positive economic results. Certain reform measures not only can increase the schools' revenue but can also improve the conditions for running schools and the living standards of teachers and staff members. However, we should not equate reform with "generating revenue." Schools should be evaluated on the basis of the quantity and quality of the talent they produce and the scientific research projects they accomplish.

Socialist educational undertaking is serious business. It requires pragmatism and solid work. We must not allow formalism nor tolerate dishonest practices. Our education should aim at producing a large number of people who are not only socialist-minded but also professionally competent for China's economic and social development during the 1990's and into the 21st century. Our reform measures and work must be geared toward the future and benefit the state.

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CSO: 4005/910

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--This year, Jilin Province will enroll 19,097 students in colleges, universities, and institutes. Of this number, 10,918 students will attend regular college courses and 8,179 students will attend specialized courses, an increase of 21.8 percent over 1984. About 22,215 students will be enrolled by secondary specialized schools, an increase of 9 percent over 1984. [Summary] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/1076

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS CADRE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

HK071433 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, at a cadre meeting held by the Provincial CPC Committee and government on conveying the spirit of the national conference on educational work, Zhao Haifeng, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, said the party and government organs at all levels, schools, and other units in society in the province must earnestly implement the spirit of the national conference on educational work in connection with reality, organize people to earnestly study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational system and other relevant documents, and promptly make preparations for the provincial conference on educational work to be convened in August this year.

In his speech Comrade Zhao Haifeng, in connection with the province's reality, emphatically gave his opinions on the strategic position and important role of education and on the implementaton of the spirit of the national conference on educational work.

1. It is necessary to seriously implement the decision on reforming the educational system, bring into full play the strategic role of education, and vigorously develop the province's educational cause, the educational cause of minority nationalities in particular, This is of great significance in exploiting Qinghai and in speeding up the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng stressed that if we really want to build the four modernizations, we must cultivate talented people; if we really want to cultivate talented people, we must attach importance to education. We must put educated, talented people, and modernization in an insignificant position, it means he lacks foresight and sagacity. If we want to respect knowledge and talented people, we must first respect education. Leaders at all levels must seriously solve this problem of understanding.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: It is necessary to resolutely carry out reform of the education system, to remove farious factors disadvantageous to the growth of talented people, and to carry out reform in a concrete manner by starting with reform of the educational system.

2. Compared with most provinces in the country, our province is still very backward. How to find out [words indistinct] for developing Qinghai's education which is suited to Qinghai's characteristics by reforming the educational system is a practical problem which should be solved.

Only by seriously carrying out reform can we create a new situation in educational work.

Comrade Zhao Naifeng said: From this year on, all educational funds must be used to develop education. No units are allowed to misuse educational funds under any pretexts. In the future, all graduates of teachers' colleges and schools should be assigned to be teachers and not allowed to do other jobs. Some of the graduates of other colleges and universities will also be assigned to be teachers. No administrative organs are allowed to transfer qualified secondary and primary school teachers to do other jobs.

He said: All localities must stabilize the teachers contingent and seriously solve the concrete problems of teachers. It is necessary to bring about a good general mood that the whole of society respects teachers.

Yesterday morning's meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Bainma Dandzin. Chen Yunfeng, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on educational work.

A total of 1,200 persons attended the meeting, including responsible persons from the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, all democratic parties, mass organizations, all relevant provincial and city departments, and all universities, colleges, and secondary technical schools.

CSO: 4005/1076

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK HELD

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "At the Conference on Work in Party Consolidation, Li Xipu Urges Participants To Strengthen the People's Party Character and Rectify Erroneous Practices"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the assistant secretary of the provincial party committee, Li Xipu, reiterated at the provincial conference on work in party consolidation that agencies in the midst of the second stage of party consolidation should pay special attention to the focal points, strengthen the people's party character and insist on rectifying newly developed erroneous practices in order to insure that the currently successful implementation of reform measures has a healthy future.

The conference was held at the request of the provincial party committee's standing committee. It was aimed at conveying the Central Supervisory Council's directives on the second stage of party consolidation and studying the status of party consolidation in our province in order to further improve work in this area.

Participants reviewed work in party consolidation during the first stage and came to the conclusion that it was productive, healthy and efficient and that we accomplished what we had set out to do. They felt that the second stage of party consolidation, which started around the time of the lunar new year, had a sound beginning. The conference was aimed at dispelling the doubts some comrades had about the effectiveness of party consolidation and making people feel confident and enthusiastic about party consolidation work.

Comrade Li Xipu presided over the conference and made an important speech. He stated that the focal point of the second stage of party consolidation should be the rectification of newly developed erroneous practices because they are actually the emergence and rise of the pernicious effects of old unhealthy tendencies--they are all designed to benefit a few individuals and obstruct and even jeopardize reform. He urged various agencies to adopt effective measures according to their own needs and to initiate a new phase in party consolidation by examining and rectifying newly developed erroneous practices.

Li Xipu reiterated that our work should focus on strengthening the members' party character and increasing their ideological and political awareness. After having

analyzed the characteristics of the second stage of party consolidation, he concluded that these steps are essential to rectifying erroneous practices. He instructed party members to study thoroughly the section on the "code of conduct" in the "party constitution" and also the speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the Conference on the Nation's Work in the Field of Scientific Technology. He urged party members to engage in practical criticism and self-criticism, improve their ideology, overcome individualistic tendencies and devote themselves to achieving the following four qualities: first, the noble ambition of devoting their lives to the cause of socialism and communism; second, the willingness to serve the people wholeheartedly; third, the understanding that the cause of the party and the collective is more important than that of the individual; and, fourth, the concept that laws and prohibitory regulations should be obeyed and observed.

Comrade Li Xipu also pointed out that the second stage of party consolidation should stress unifying the people's ideological awareness of the reform. He explained that the fact that we correct newly developed erroneous practices does not mean we tend to be regressive or implement excessively rigid regulatory rules but that we want to assure the successful implementation of reform measures. We will continue to make our policy more flexible. We believe that as long as the party's policy is observed, we should try to make our approach more flexible in order to achieve greater progress.

The conference was held in Xian from 8-12 April and was attended by the secretaries and cadres of various municipal party committees who are in charge of party consolidation. The chief of the Central Supervisory Council's northwestern branch, Mao Duo, and others also attended the conference.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU AIR FORCE LEADERS SET EXAMPLE IN REORGANIZATION

HK140215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] In the new situation of streamlining and reorganization, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Air Force of Lanzhou Military Region and leading cadres of the organs have brought into play the exemplary role of leading cadres and organs, borne the overall situation in mind, strictly observed discipline, and handed their replies to the party organization by practical deeds of invigorating their spirit and working hard.

After the news of the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units arrived, in view of the problems among the leading cadres over how to view retirement or retention in service, the CPC Committee of the Air Force of Lanzhou Military Region conducted concentrated education, beginning at the end of May, for all personnel of the organs in bearing the overall situation in mind, stressing party spirit, and observing discipline. On the basis of studying the relevant documents of the Central Military Commission, the CPC committee guided everyone to hold discussions on the topics of how to view streamlining and reorganization and how to deal with retirement or retention. The committee also organized everyone to review their application forms for joining the party and the party reregistration forms they filled in during party rectification, and launched extensive heart-to-heart talks.

As a result of study and discussion, there has been a notable enhancement in ideological understanding from the military region down to the leaders of the departments and sections. They have pledged to obey the assignment of the party organization and avoid laxity in thinking, disorder in work style, and idleness in politics.

As soon as the education was completed, the leaders of the air force of Lanzhou Military Region and other leading cadres led work groups to the grassroots to grasp training and safety work and inspect and guide work. (Guo Fengqi), director of the Security Department, and (Wei Shien), director of the Flying Training Section, are already aware that they will be relieved of their posts. However, they are staying at their posts and working actively pending the arrival of the new leaders. They have pledged to make a good hand-over.

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